The Bombay Guardian.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

VOL. I.] FRIDAY, 12TH DECEMBER 1851. [No. 41.

FOR LONDON.

TO SAIL ON THE 15TH DECEMBER NEXT.

TOUCHING ON THE COAST AND AT THE CAPE, IF INDUCEMENT OFFER.

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THE Steam-ship "ACHILLES" (1,000 Tons 420 H. P.), will be despatched from Bombay on 17th December (INSTEAD OF 1ST JANUARY) for ADEN, transferring Passengers and Cargo at that Port to the regular Monthly Mail Steamer from Calcutta. The fare from Bombay to Southampton (including Transit through Egypt).—**Rupees 900.**

P. & O. S. N. Co's Office, Bombay, 8th Nov. 1851. (Signed) JOHN RITCHIE, Superintendent.

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Fuller particulars may be obtained by application to H. Miller, Esq. M. D., Bombay; Captain Jacob, Royal Observatory, Madras; Revd. C. B. Lewis, Calcutta; The Hon'ble Sir A. Oliphant, Chief Justice, Ceylon; by all of whom Mrs. Davies is personally known, and who have kindly permitted reference to be made to them.

Camberwell, March 1851.

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Bombay, 5th November, 1851.

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Bombay 30th November 1851

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"We feel no hesitation in saying, that there is no member of society by whom the book will not be found useful—whether such person hold the relation of a parent, preceptor, or clergyman."—Sun, Evening Paper.

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The Bombay Guardian.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

VOL. I.] FRIDAY, 12TH DECEMBER, 1851. [No. 41.

RELIGIOUS MEETINGS DURING THE WEEK :—

On WEDNESDAY *evening the usual service and lecture at* TRINITY CHAPEL, *at half past 6 o'clock.*

On THURSDAY *evening, at the* AMERICAN MISSION CHAPEL, *at 7 o'clock.*

On the FIRST MONDAY *of every month, the* UNITED MONTHLY CONCERT OF PRAYER FOR MISSIONS *is held in the* FREE CHURCH *at 7 o'clock in the evening: the* CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY'S *Missionary Prayer Meeting at the* BOYS' SCHOOL-ROOM *attached to* TRINITY CHAPEL, *at 7 o'clock p. m.; and the* FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND'S *Missionary Prayer Meeting Ambroliat 7 o'clock a. m.*

On the THIRD MONDAY *of every month, the Monthly Meeting of the Western Indian Branch of the Evangelical Alliance, at 7 o'clock p. m.*

OVERLAND SUMMARY. — The H. C. Steam Packet *Feroze*, Lieut. J. Rennie, Commanding, with the London Mail of the 8th November arrived in Bombay about 4 o'clock on Tuesday morning, the 9th instant. The following is a list of the passengers by the *Feroze* :—

Mrs Simson, with one European and one Native female servant; Mrs Franks and European servant; Mrs G. Wilkins; Mrs Larken; Mrs Marshall; Mrs Russell, and two Native servants; Mrs Brown; Miss Swanson; G. Wilkins, Esq. Bengal C. S.; Lieut. Col. Hartley, H. M.'s 8th Foot; Lieut. Col. Havelock, C. B., H. M.'s 53rd Foot; Lieut. Col. Franks, H. M. 10th; Captain Marshall, 15th Regt. M. N. I.; Lieut. Ward, 8th Regt. Bengal Cavalry; Lieut. Webster, 15th Regt. Bombay N. I.; Mr. Russell; and Mr. Brown.

2d Class.—Mr. Gibb, Engineer I. N.; Turman Adeerjee and Native servant; Sahib Hoosein and Native servant; Raschid Saib and Native servant.

Government.—1 Staff Serjeant, 2 Rank and File, 2 Women, and 2 Children, 78th Highlanders.—Aden Police: 1 Native Peon, Wife and Child.

Captain Sir H. Leeke was on Wednesday the 5th ult. sworn in at the India House as Superintendent of the Hon'ble Company's Navy. He is expected to leave England by the Steamer of the 24th instant. In the selection of Sir H. Leeke for this responsible situation, the *Morning Herald* "is satisfied that the Directors have exercised a most just discretion; and is sure that under his management the Hon'ble Company's Navy will lose none of the "prestige" which it has acquired under Sir Henry's predecessors."

Nassau William Senior Esq. has been appointed to the office of legislative member of the Supreme Court of Common Council, the legal post recently vacated by the death of Drinkwater Bethune Esq. Mr. Senior was for some time Professor of Political Economy in Oxford, and is well known by his writings on that important science. He is a man of great ability. He vacates the appointment of a Master in Chancery. His new appointment is worth ten thousand pounds a year.

The great event of the last fortnight previous to the departure of the mail, was the arrival and glorification of Louis Kossuth in England. The Hungarian Patriot has received a cordial universal welcome in Britain, and will receive a cordial national welcome in the United States of America, for the same reason that he has been driven from central Europe and refused admission into France, because he is the devoted assertor and defender of constitutional liberty. A home cotemporary justly observes :—

"The enthusiasm of the people is not personal to the patriot, but a tribute to patriotism. It is not so much a man as a principle they honour. Haynau was assaulted because of the cruelty and tyranny the people thought he represented—Kossuth is embraced for the patriotism and freedom with which the people believe him to be identified. No matter whether in their opinions they be right or wrong; it is not personal prejudice or partiality the people seek to gratify. So far as England is concerned, we believe the two men stand very much upon a par. It signifies little whether the Governor or the General were the patriot or the tyrant. The causes of which they are respectively the types led to the receptions they respectively received."

Yes, in embracing Kossuth every right-hearted person in Great Britain pays homage to a principle which has been ever dear to his country. And, as the American Consul, in his speech at the Southampton entertainment, observed : "The Americans are no red republicans—they love law, order, and the constitution as the basis of their liberties; and although it had not appeared that Kossuth had intended to institute a republic in Hungary, still he had fought for the constitutional rights of his nation, and as such has endeared himself to all lovers of true liberty." The friends of constitutional liberty, whether they prefer it under the form of a constitutional monarchy or a constitutional republic, must delight to honor Louis Kossuth. He staked his all of this world in the cause of freedom, and when freedom shrieked as power fell from his hands, his all took wings and flew away. But his prospects for the future are as bright as those of the cause he has espoused. The decree has gone forth, THE NATIONS MUST BE FREE! The light of liberty is breaking in upon them, and no human powers can quench the glorious orb that is ascending the heavens rejoicing as a strong man to run a race. May he soon be permitted to rejoice over the restoration of the independence of his country, and be brought home to enjoy the honors which that country will ever delight to pay him.

His truly eloquent speech at Winchester was a most able statement of the causes which led to the Hungarian war, and a triumphant vindication of the justness of that war. In the course of his speech, he stated sound and constitutional views regarding the value of municipal government, and the obnoxious centralization system—views worthy of the best attention of our British statesmen, but which are too much overlooked by them. A home cotemporay well observes :—

"The value of burghs, and the danger of centralisation in our national economy, is, even in 'glorious England,' getting very much under-estimated. Our whole lives are so associated with our liberties, civil and religious, that we are apt to forget they are perishable. We seem to look upon the freedom we enjoy, so very much in the same light as we do upon the air we breathe—as absolute, indispensable to our existence—a gift direct from God, with which men may not cannot meddle; that we forget it was achieved and must be maintained. We fear the tendency of this feeling is to lead to a security, which in these troublous days ought religiously to be guarded against. No measure which does not directly threaten liberty seems worth the trouble of resisting. But individual freedom is no such essential requisite to national existence. Our own country lived for many a day under feudal barbarity and oppression. Russia at this moment flourishes in a state of degrading serfdom. 'Through three centuries,' says Kossuth, 'the House of Austria has exhausted against Hungary the arts of open violence and of secret intrigue, and it was our Municipal institutions which still, among the most arduous circumstances, conserved to Hungary some spirit of public life and some part of constitutional liberty.'"

One of the most remarkable things about this extraordinary man is the "intimate acquaintance he displays with the English language and his complete mastery over its resources." Two days after his first landing in England he addressed an audience for the space of two hours, rarely hesitating for a word, rivetted their attention, and even excited their enthusiasm with his eloquence. The following account of the way in which he acquired his

knowledge of the language, as related by himself in a private conversation, and reported by a correspondent of the Edinburgh *Witness* who heard him, will be interesting to our readers :—

"It appears that so far back as the years 1837-40, when he was sent to prison for reporting and publishing the discussions in the Hungarian county meetings, the Government, after withholding for about a twelvemonth books, pens, and paper from him, relaxed its rigour so far as to offer him the choice of one book, at the same time cautioning him not to let his selection fall upon a political one. He asked that the leave should be extended to three books, none of which should be political ; and on his request being granted, he made choice of an English grammar, an English Latin dictionary, and Shakspeare. It was two weeks, he says, before he got through the first page of the Tempest ; but having plenty of time, and not being deficient in perseverance, he persisted in his task till he read the book through. From that time he was in possession of a new power, which may yet turn out to have an important bearing upon the destinies of his nation."

May he be enabled by means of this "new power" to bring Great Britain and the United States to unite hand in hand to prevent any combination of despotic governments from re-enacting "the terrible drama of placing the foot of absolutism upon the neck of constitutional freedom."

Continental affairs in our next.

THE ARISTOCRACY OF WESTERN INDIA.—The interests of the native aristorcacy, although not the highest in importance, are nevertheless not to be neglected, while endeavouring to improve the social condition of India. No society can be in a healthy state where there is not an aristocracy. Among a nation of hunters ignorant of the first traces of civilization, we might perhaps find the inhabitants on a level, though even there we usually meet with chiefs. In a perfect despotism, the servants of the despot alone should possess rank, and they ought to rise above the common level, and sink down into it again, solely at the will of their master. Yet, even in the most tyrannical governments, this rule is never perfectly acted up to, and an aristocracy more or less numerous, independent of government, is still found to exist. The government of India has been called a mild despotism, and, without disputing its claim generally to that appellation, we must make exception of what may be termed our landed aristocracy. Not that harsh measures are exercised towards them individually, but that a sure and certain plan for their entire extinction, contrary to the faith of treaties, is being acted on. The government it is true do not profess to aim at this, and the majority, we must believe, think they are construing the treaties in question only strictly according to the letter. But, without fear of contradiction, we say, that none of the parties who made those treaties understood them as they are now construed, and no one who understands the Marathee language can believe them capable of the construction, which has been given them at the India House, on the faith merely of English translations. The proclamation issued on taking possession of the Peshwa's dominions by Mr. Elphinstone, and the treaty with the Raja of Sattara, expressly declared that the possessions of the aristocracy were to be continued to them, and their families for ever. (वंशपरंपरा) *Wunsh-parumpura*. The Court of Directors insist upon this meaning lineal male descendants, introducing the English law to make the descendants legitimate children, and then the Salic law to exclude females. Every one of their own judges, who has a case to decide in a court of justice, takes, and must take a different view of the matter, and rules that, if a man has regularly adopted one of his near relatives, descended from a common ancestor, that he enjoys all the privileges of a child ; and the public law of the Marathas is the same as the private law, both being founded on the 21st chapter of the VIIth Book of the Mitakshara.

But it will be said that if this construction of the treaty be true, the Jaghirdars are in a better position than they were before, as although they had no fear of being dispossessed of their Jaghirs while they continued faithful to Government, yet in real fact, they held them only at the good pleasure of the Lord Paramount. Well! what then? they thought they had made a good bargain, but they have now found out their mistake, and learned by experience that there are depths of diplomacy in the West, as well as in the East. But it may said that, the sooner such a corrupt race as the present native rajas and surdars become extinct, so much the better. We are not the apologists of the native aristocracy, nor do we know much about them, good or bad, and only hope one half is not true that their own people say against them. But such an argument comes with a bad grace from those who defend the giving of money to the idol temple of Juggannath, because of the faith of treaties. We have little hope, however, that the Indian government will be induced to retrace its steps in reference to the point on which we have animadverted ; and we must content ourselves, as in the case of the usurpation of Augustus, and many other acts of oppression perpetrated by men, to notice the working of Divine Providence bringing good out of evil, and punishing the wickedness of one by the injustice of another.

In reference to the old Sattara raja, however, we have little doubt but that, he violated the treaty, and deserved the treatment he experienced ; but why act in the same way towards surdars, who have ever been faithful to Government ?

We do hope at least, that land tenures will be placed on such a basis, as will allow of a new and nobler aristocracy arising in India, deriving its title to honour and respect, not from fields covered with murdered foes, and rivers stained with blood ; but from jungles reclaimed and converted into fruitful fields, and rivers conducted through gardens where now we see but arid wastes.

THE COTTON AND COMMERCE OF INDIA. *By John Chapman*, London, 1851.—In looking through this work, so valuable to the mercantile community, one is in every page put in mind that the author is an Englishman, that he is addressing himself to British merchants, and that it is the welfare of England, and not of India, that he has mainly at heart. We by no means intend to affirm that, if all the grand schemes which he advocates were carried out, the population of India would not be benefitted, and Mr. Chapman too anticipates this in his peroration. What we complain of is that, this idea is not sufficiently kept in view by the author in the exposition of his principles. There is a tendency among Europeans to look upon the ryot farmer and the bullocks he drives much in the same light,—both merely as servants to minister to our necessities and luxuries, treating those we acknowledge in name to be free men as if they were in reality slaves. This is the more to be considered, as if the country should really improve through the increased facilities for communication with the interior by means of roads and railways the author's calculations may be materially affected. At present he calculates that cotton can be raised in Berar and other parts of Central India for about an *anna*, or 1½d a pound, leaving 2d for its transit to the coast and freight to Liverpool, even when the cotton there is selling at the cheap rate of 3½d. The cost of conveyance from Berar to Bombay is about $\frac{1}{15}$ of a penny, and taking the freight to Liverpool at the same, we have left us for agents, brokers, &c., Native and European $\frac{5}{15}$ of a penny. Berar &c., now supplies Liverpool with 5 per cent. only of the cotton it requires, but Mr. Chapman thinks it could raise twice the quantity Liverpool could take. While then this immense stimulus is given to production, what is to become of the cultivator? Is he to remain the same ill-fed, ill-clothed, uneducated human animal that he is at this day ? Into that question Mr. Chapman does not enter. Perhaps it may be said that by railway communication there will be a saving of transit to the coast of about one half of the whole amount, say ¼d. per lb at least, according to our author, which will amply provide for the encreased comfort to the ryot. We should have liked, however, to have seen this clearly brought out, and to have had some grounds of assurance, that this benefit would really accrue to the Indian farmer, and not go to put more money into the pockets of the Railway Company, Government, or of Middlemen, or to diminish the price of cotton to the Liverpool merchant. Is it not a hard case for India, after we have ruined their na-

tive manufactures, we should not allow the poor people who produce the raw material, on which our national wealth depends, to share in some small degree in the profits of the concern. But it is in vain to reason with cupidity. Like the grave it still says, give, give; and the only way to elevate the rural population of India, as well as that of Poland, Ireland, and every other depressed agricultural peasantry, is to communicate to them that education, which will enable them to stand up for their own rights, and prevent those petty oppressions to which the ignorant are ever exposed.

—Suppose the ryot of India then educated, and better fed, and better clothed, he will become a more independent man. Meanwhile by taking all our cotton from India we must have destroyed the American plantations, because they will no longer grow cotton for which they cannot obtain a market; then what is to hinder the Indian to raise the price of cotton to double its present amount. But on the other side, how is the American market for British goods to be maintained, if we don't take their raw produce? or how are they to pay for our goods, unless they move off in a body to the California diggings? Or might they not perhaps be induced by the preference we give to Indian cotton, instead of going to New Mexico, to establish manufactories of their own, though for a time at some considerable loss? The idea then of getting from India all the suitable cotton it can supply, or 75 per cent. of the whole we manufacture instead of 12½, as at present, is chimerical. The mutual commercial dependence of the United States and Great Britain on each other, is at present the great guarantee that exists for the preservation of those peaceful political relations, which would make it next to impossible for any minister on either side of the Atlantic to hurry the two nations into war with one another. By the introduction of railway communication, India will no doubt derive advantages and more cotton be produced, more will be conveyed to Liverpool and manufactures probably extend still farther in England; but we had better moderate our hopes, and not fancy that we shall ever make the apathetic Indian drive the go-a-head American out of the Liverpool cotton market, or conclude too readily that the American soil is exhausted. It would be unjust, however, to the author, not to state our satisfaction with the zeal he has brought to bear upon the composition of the work before us, and the vast amount of facts connected with the commerce of India, and its projected railways, that he lays before his readers.

CHRISTIANITY IN CEYLON. *By Sir Emerson Tennent.*—Upon the principle of "better late than never," we introduce this valuable contribution to the History of Christianity in the East, to the notice of those of our readers who have not seen it.

The work contains a sketch of the efforts made by the Portuguese and Dutch respectively, for the introduction of Christianity into Ceylon of the Brahmanical and Buddhist systems of religion, and some account of the recent labours of the American, Wesleyan, Baptist, and Church of England missionaries. On each of these topics we have the sentiments of an intelligent, well informed gentleman and earnest Christian, lately colonial secretary in the Island. It might be easy for one who has resided long in India, and corresponded with the Ceylonese missionaries, to point out minor defects in the work in question; but not so easy to mention any other book where all these subjects are so clearly and ably discussed, and in a way so suited to the easy apprehension of the general reader.

Nevertheless on the very first question of interest that is raised, we refer to the influence of the Roman Catholic religion on the natives of the island, we must confess either that the author has not a decided opinion, or that he has failed to express it to our satisfaction. The thing we want to know is, has the system done good, or has it done harm, and after reading all that is said on the subject, we are like the scholiast's ass between the two bundles of hay, in a state of supreme dubiety. Perhaps, the author did not mean to decide, but intended that from the facts and opinions stated, his readers should draw their own conclusions. It might be inconvenient for him on such a matter to assume the office of a judge, and pronounce on the subject *ex cathedra*, as in doing so, he might be supposed to reflect on parties beyond the water. After bearing a high testimony to Xavier, the first Jesuit missionary, as proclaiming Christianity "with much of the simplicity and apostolical zeal, which have since characterized his Protestant successors," and denouncing the Heathenised Catholicism of those who came after him, he says, that the conversion of most of the Singhalese Christians was "the result of political conformity, not of religious conviction;" and that they were chiefly retained by the "pageantry and processions" of the Romish ritual, p. 29.

Again he quotes from Harvard, a passage that speaks of the Roman Catholic converts, as "detached from the customs of Paganism," "regular in their attendance on religious services," and "in their general conduct" acting consistently "with the moral precepts of the Gospel;" and intimates that even now they deserve the same character, p. 97. Once more in a note we have the decision of another missionary quoted and left uncontradicted, in which the Singhalese Roman Catholics are described as "the most superstitious of all classes of the natives, and sunk in ignorance even below the heathen who surround them." p. 116. It is no such easy matter then, as many suppose for Europeans who have even resided many years among the natives, and striven to understand their character, to come to an exact and definite conclusion on the subject. This much is certain, however, that along the sea coast Roman Catholics are numerous, having three hundred churches, and more than a hundred thousand members among the native community.

The Dutch period is the next important era in the history of Ceylonese Christianity. The Hollanders followed up the Portuguese plan of requiring all the officers of Government, great and small, to become members of their own church, a scheme which indeed brought multitudes to the baptismal font, but carried them no farther; and as there were no gaudy shows or pompous ceremonial to retain them in the Church, when other motives were gone, they all relapsed, with very few exceptions, into Brahmanism or Buddhism, as soon as the British authority was firmly established, and Government offices were equally open to men of all religions; or to speak more correctly, they threw aside the thin veil of Christian conformity with which they had cloaked their inward Heathenism.

A great stigma attaches to the Dutch for their system of religious persecution, but the author, while he states that this was chiefly directed against the Roman Catholics, does not sufficiently keep before the mind of his readers, the fact, that the Romish priests were Portuguese, naturally anxious for the re-establishment of the Government of their co-religionists, and therefore always entering into schemes, or suspected of entering into them, for the re-establishment of the authority of Portugal in the island. It was as traitors and spies, more than as religionists, that the Dutch distressed them, though like many other politicians, they may have erred in confounding the innocent with the guilty, as who can say was not done in England, even when such miscreants as Guy Fawkes existed.

The remarks made on the Brahmanical and Buddhistical systems, though containing nothing original, give a fair view of the popular ideas current now among Europeans, and will repay the labour of those who read them for a general view of these subjects. On the most important part of the work, that which treats of Protestant missions, we must reserve our remaks till our next issue.

MISCELLANEOUS.—*Newspapers.* From statistics that have lately met our eye, we learn that there are in the United States, 1,800 Newspapers. To appreciate this fact it must be observed that this is about the number of newspapers published in all the rest of the world together. Many may wonder how so large a number of papers should find support in a country of 24 millions; and may suppose that they so far interfere with one another's success as to prevent the acquisition of large fortunes by the proprietors. But this is not the case. For instance we saw it stated recently that one-fourth intrerest in the Journal of

Commerce, a New York paper, had been bought for 40,000 Dollars, say 88,000 Rupees. The papers which have the most extensive circulation in America are the so-called penny papers, which are sold at one cent, i. e. a half-penny each number. Every body takes at least one paper there. The very hodmen and canal-diggers may be seen reading a newspaper in the intervals of their work. And the newspaper press in America may be regarded as itself a mighty system of canals penetrating and intersecting every portion of the country, transmitting the harvest of ideas gathered by thinkers and observers. Alas, that this harvest should be for the most part of such a questionable quality. Many most pernicious influences flow in those channels. One effect of what we have been noticing, whether good or bad we say not, is the following. The life and activity and excitement of the cities is communicated to the villages and to the farm houses. There is no longer a village in the ancient sense. The topics of interest and discussion in the large cities, engage the earnest attention of those that live in hamlets and remote settlements; and the spirit of enterprise invades every homestead. We are disposed to look upon this ramifying system of moral canals, as we look upon other wonderful characteristics and achievements of this time, namely as preparations in the providence of God for a day when Truth shall take sudden possession of all means of influence, and the knowledge of God's glory fill the earth as the waters cover the sea.

Some tables showing the circulation of the leading papers in London, were introduced into the last *Guardian* from the *Britannia*. Leaving out the *Illustrated London News*, which is taken only for its illustrations, we find that the four papers which have the largest circulation are published on Sunday. We hardly know when a more painful fact has come under our observation. The *Illustrated London News*, had a circulation of 66,000 in 1850. The paper which has the largest circulation in the world, so far as we know, is the *American Messenger*, a monthly periodical published by the American Tract Society; it goes to 175,000 persons.

Lamartine receives, it is said, £ 8,000, for his history of the Restoration.

Since the introduction of Martial Law into Lombardy in 1848, there have been no less than 3782 persons condemned to death, for offences or imaginary offences against the Austrian Government. Truly a fearful statement. Not all of these however have been executed. The courts that sat upon these victims were willing to give a proof of their own loyalty by passing sentence of death, and to afford the emperor an opportunity of showing his clemency by commuting the sentence to imprisonment.

The U. S. Sloop of War *Dolphin* has been fitted up and despatched to survey the Atlantic from Bermuda to the coast of England; and to obtain, if possible, soundings through the whole route.

The star α centauri said to be the nearest of the fixed stars, is at a distance from our system of twenty millions of millions of miles.

Telegraphic lines have just been completed in Hungary, between the following places, Czezold and Szegeddin, Pesth and Szolnok, Czongrad and Arad. They thus approach the confines of Turkey. And we perceive that the electric Telegraph is to be immediately introduced into Turkey. London is now in instantaneous communication with Paris, Brussels, Madrid, Turin, Trieste, Vienna, Berlin, Stettin, and the intermediate places, and before long St. Petersburgh, Moscow and Constantinople, will be embraced in the magic circle.

MEANS AND EXTREMES FOR AUGUST 1851.

Mean Temperature		65·000
Mean Maximum		68·000
Mean Minimum		63·000
Mean Daily Variation		1·000
Extreme Daily Variation		1·000
Extreme Maximum Temperature		66·000
Extreme Minimum Temperature		65.000
Extreme Monthly Variation		1·000
		In. Cts.
Amount of Rain	During day	36 31
	During Night	34 36
Extreme daily fall of Rain		9 10
Number of Rainy days		31
Prevailing Winds	A. M.	South West.
	P. M.	do. do.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT MAHABLESHWUR CONVALESCENT STATION, DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST 1851.

MAHABLESHWUR, 1st September 1851.

Date.	Atmospheric Temperature.			Rain Elevation 5 feet.				Wind.			
				Date.	Night.	Total.		A. M.		P. M.	
	Maximum 3 P. M.	Minimum 6 A. M.	Variation.	Inches.	Cents. Inches.	Cents. Inches.	Cents.	Direction.	Force.	Direction.	Force.
1	66	65	1	3	10 6	0 9	10	S W	Strong	S W	Strong
2	66	65	1	4	10 1	25 5	35	..	Strong	S W	Strong
3	66	65	1	4	0 1	10 5	10	..	Strong	S W	Strong
4	66	65	1	2	0 2	19 4	19	Clm.	...	S W	Strong
5	66	65	1	2	10 1	50 3	60	...	...	Clm.	...
6	66	65	1	2	0 1	16 3	16	...	...	S W	Strong
7	66	65	1	0	70 1	56 2	26	S W	Strong	Clm.	...
8	66	65	1	1	10 1	30 2	40	Clm.	...	Clm.	...
9	66	65	1	0	70 2	19 2	89	...	...	Clm.	...
10	66	65	1	0	10 0	30 0	40	...	...	Clm.	...
11	66	65	1	1	0 3	56 4	56	...	...	S W	Light
12	66	65	1	0	70 0	50 1	20	...	...	S W	Light
13	66	65	1	0	90 1	50 2	40	...	...	S W	Light
14	66	65	1	1	60 0	0 1	60	...	...	S W	Light
15	66	65	1	1	0 0	50 1	50	...	...	Clm.	...
16	66	65	1	0	58 0	0 0	58	...	...	Clm.	...
17	66	65	1	0	10 0	0 0	10	...	...	S W	Strong
18	66	65	1	0	30 0	35 0	65	...	...	S W	Strong
19	66	65	1	0	50 0	0 0	50	...	...	S W	Strong
20	66	65	1	0	90 0	80 1	70	...	...	S W	Light
21	66	65	1	0	70 2	0 2	70	...	...	S W	Strong
22	66	65	1	0	30 0	50 0	80	...	...	S W	Strong
23	66	65	1	0	35 0	20 0	55	...	...	S W	Strong
24	66	65	1	0	25 3	60 0	85	...	...	S W	Light
25	66	65	1	0	46 0	20 0	66	...	...	Clm.	...
26	66	65	1	2	19 1	10 3	29	S W	Strong	Clm.	...
27	66	65	1	1	19 1	20 2	39	...	Strong	Clm.	...
28	66	65	1	0	80 0	80 1	60	Clm.	...	S W	Strong
29	66	65	1	1	29 0	75 1	95	...	...	S W	Strong
30	66	65	1	0	75 0	60 1	35	...	...	S W	Strong
31	66	65	1	0	55 0	65 1	20	S W	Strong	S W	Strong
Sums.	2046	2015	31	36	31	36	36	70	67		
Means.	66·000	65.000	1.000								

STATE OF THE WEATHER.

1st.—Morning foggy with smart showers of rain, rest part of the day foggy and drizzling, night foggy with continued rain.

2nd.—Morning foggy with heavy showers of rain, rest part of the day foggy and drizzling, night foggy with slight rain.

3rd.—Morning foggy and drizzling, rest part of the day foggy with continued rain, night foggy and drizzling.

4th.—Morning foggy and drizzling, rest of the day foggy and drizzling, night the same.

5th.—Morning foggy with slight showers, forenoon and afternoon foggy and drizzling, night foggy with light showers of rain.

6th.—Morning foggy with continued heavy showers of rain, rest part of the day foggy, night foggy with light showers of rain.

7th.—Morning foggy, rest part of the day foggy and drizzling, night foggy with smart showers of rain.

8th.—Morning clear sunshine till 2 P. M., rest part of the day foggy with continued rain, night foggy with light rain throughout.

9th.—Morning clear sunshine till 11 A. M., rest part of the day foggy and drizzling, night foggy with continued rain.

10th.—Morning foggy and drizzling till 11 A. M., rest part of the day clear sunshine with drifting fog, night foggy and drizzling.

11th.—Morning clear sunshine till 10 A. M., rest part of the day foggy and drizzling, night foggy with continued heavy showers of rain.

12th.—Morning clear sunshine till 10 A. M., rest part of the day foggy and drizzling, night foggy and drizzling.

13th.—Morning foggy with slight shower till 11 A. M., rest part of the day partially cloudy with drifting fog, night foggy with smart shower of rain.

14th.—Morning foggy with smart showers of rain, rest part of the day foggy with continued peals of distant thunder,—night foggy.

15th.—Morning foggy with occasional glimpse of the sun till 11 A. M., rest part of the day foggy and raining, night foggy and drizzling.

16th.—Morning clear sunshine till 12 A. M., rest part of the day foggy and drizzling, night very foggy.

17th.—Morning clear sunshine with sudden light showers till 11 A. M., rest part of the day fine and clear, night very foggy.

18th.—Morning foggy with peals of distant thunder, rest part of the day foggy and drizzling, night foggy and drizzling.

19th.—Morning clear sunshine till 10 A. M. rest part of the day foggy and drizzling with distant thunder at 5 P. M., night foggy.

20th.—Morning foggy and drizzling, and drizzling throughout the day with drifting fog—night foggy and drizzling.

21st.—Morning foggy and drizzling, rest part of the day foggy and drizzling, night foggy with a continued heavy shower of rain.

22nd.—Morning foggy with occasional glimpse of the sun, rest part of the day foggy and drizzling, night foggy with slight rain.

23rd.—Morning clear sunshine till 11 A. M., rest part of the day foggy and drizzling, night foggy and drizzling.

ASIATIC SOCIETY MUMBAI

24th.—Morning cloudy and foggy, cloudy throughout the day with slight occasional showers, night foggy with slight rain.

25th.—Morning foggy and drizzling, rest part of the day drizzling with heavy fog, night foggy and drizzling.

26th.—Morning foggy with heavy showers, rest part of the day foggy and drizzling, night foggy with continued rain.

27th.—Morning foggy and drizzling, rest of the day foggy and drizzling, night the same.

28th.—Morning foggy with smart shower of rain till 11 A. M., rest part of the day partially cloudy with drifting fog, night foggy and drizzling throughout.

29th.—Morning foggy with slight rain, rest of the day the same, night foggy and drizzling throughout with peals of distant thunder at 10 P. M.

30th.—Morning cloudy with occasional sunshine till 12 A. M., rest part of the day foggy and drizzling, night the same.

31st.—Morning foggy with slight rain, rest part of the day drizzling with drifting fog, night throughout foggy and drizzling.

SELECTIONS.

Indian.

THE RYOT SYSTEM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BENARES RECORDER.

Dear Sir,—I observed a letter from one of your correspondents advocating a Free Peasantry, and certainly as the Ryot assists to fill the coffers of Government and to feed its well-paid servants, his interests are deserving of greater consideration than is generally conceded to them. You say give us a Free Peasantry. I can understand the name in my country but this, and it would be a clear head indeed who would point out an uncntangled way out of the labyrinth in which the system is at present involved. The obstacles are, as known to most, the minute, undefined and insecure subdivision of landed tenure. The rent roll of Farmers or Landholders being in a measure determined, whereas there is no fixed or permanent rate per Beegah for the Ryot; on the contrary on the sale of an Estate, by side-laws, or other means he is always liable to have the rate of his allotment enhanced.

The want of correctness, in the village accounts and the known rascality of its writer the "Putwareeh" leave the cultivator always at the mercy of a rapacious Landholder; and the Magistrate in many cases cannot help him, he must decide by the Deposition of the village writer, and the poor uneducated "Assamee" has no means of testing the truth of his account stated in the Jumabundy or village book. The complete failure in a strict "surveillance" or practical control over the "Putwareeh's" actions, for that of his superiors the "Peshkar" and "Canoongoh" are only nominal; they have better game to fly at, and the last clog is the tendency of the high Caste to domineer over that of his less fortunate fellow villager; his fate at birth having assigned him an inferior degree. The last Revenue Settlement in the N. W. Provinces was greatly to be praised in many respects as it was most minute in its details and clear and it did not even leave a field without having its number and mark distinctly shown in the village map and papers, and the principal man, which may be so or not, as opinion varies is, that Government not wishing to close the door against its own interests, a rate per Beegah was not fixed above which in any circumstance the Ryot could be taxed. This I mean as a general rule, as no doubt there are exceptions in extraordinary cases. In all other respects, I think the Ryot is safer in the hands of his landholder than he could be in any other arrangement.

If you were to create a Free Peasantry in the partition of land that exists and must remain, the Government could not receive its Revenue without employing native assistants and a thousand times better leave him to the care of his Zumeendar. You might bestow Leases from Government upon him for 100 Beegas or more, and then each free tenant would have a number of still more humble retainers and without legal aid he might not be able to hold his own or being so, might in his turn appear in the light of an oppressor.

The plan of the Government settlement was good in the Machinery of its arrangement, but the material for its working was clumsy and worthless. The perfecting of the detail of the scheme was left to native Agency and with the usual result. "Ameens," irresponsible creatures who cared for nothing and upon whose actions there was no proper supervision; by bribery and corruption lined their nests at the expense of the public and by plucking the poor Assamee of his field his only worldly means.

On many occasions the ignorant or careless Ryot after years had intervened and suspicion had been lulled to sleep, ascertained that by a collission of Putwareeh, Ameen and Zemeendar that the rent roll of his little patches of land had been taxed above the old rate, or that the richest portion of it had been for years recorded in another's name and lost to *him*; or to be taken away whenever it suited the convenience of the Zemeendar to do so. Check properly the village account,—give us a pure and searching examination of it,—then and then alone you will have the semblance of a Free Peasantry.

Do not you think it would answer if we had a head man of our own with the sanction of Government appointed from the neighbourhood for his respectability and giving good security? The Zemendar to pay the Putwareeh and the Ryot the supervisor at the rate of half anna per Beegah which would give him a charge of 4,000 Beeghas or that of one or two Talooks or 5 or 6 smaller villarge and this would allow him a salary of 10 monthly. Before attachment of crops and summary suits his signature to be affixed and at all times to examine the receipts of the Ryots and see that they are granted properly and to attest the same.

There is a kind of nondescript the Koork Commissioner who only looks to his percentage or commission and attaches crops according to the Putwareeh's village balance account, and often is the poor cultivator robbed of his substance which is sold at a short notice if he cannot procure security or deposit the amount claimed; which on purpose by the Zemeendar and Putwareeh is often made three times as much as is due and too often is this done without the Ryot receiving any notice. Poor fellow, he is crushed through the law which ought to protect him; I do not spare the Zemeendar you see and there are many, many examples of grinding and 'oppression' but a Government Tuseeldar like every other Native Official is much more harsh and uses means that another private party dare not, for it is passed off as legal with him,—perhaps he does all in good faith.

Did you ever witness a hail storm and were you ever a personal sufferer? No you never did! otherwise your correspondent would speak more feelingly of the landholders' duties and cares.

In its devastating circle or line of movement it reduces fruitful villages in produce in the proportion of ½ anna or 1 anna to the 1. Government seldom listens to his remonstrances but will have its own, and the Zemeendar after years of labour must collect his arrears of Rent piece meal, and by this very delay which is his anxiety not to ruin the Ryot he is deprived of the legal means of obtaining his due except by a civil suit some 5 years after perhaps. This is only one of the many difficulties to be encountered, and often he has a hard battle to make two ends meet.

The village writer deserves a letter to himself, and I know his every trick and they are a legion. To conclude, I shall mention an example in point showing the manner the Revenue Survey was carried out by the Native Ameens. Some parties of influence had held for more than 50 years upon a perpetual lease nearly half a village or area of it. They for convenience sake, and to simplify accounts when the lands were not required for Indigo, rented them out to the Zemeendars, deducting the rent to be received from the amount due to them. To their astonishment after 6 or 7 years had elapsed they ascertained that 50 Beegahs had been recorded in the Zemeendar's names instead of their own, and the remaining portion rented in the Jumabundy at the figure that ought to have been given for the whole. We had a hard battle, but recovered with much trouble our own. Could a poor man have obtained his? No! he would have been ruined out and out; and from this note the Ameen's, the Zemeendar's and Putwareeh's line of conduct. We became acquainted with Peshkars and Canoongoes so called, because they have little regard to regulations, but are only good skirmishers, and in a dispute between two parties regarding landed rights, they bring their Serishtah into play, and through the cloak of its ambiguous and unintelligible blarney earn hundreds of Rupees. This is a rough sketch of the opinions of a Ryot entertaining the views of his class, and I am,

Your's

GUREEB PURWUR KOERY.

Mihmut Gunge, Juonpoor.—Benares Recorder, Nov. 29.

THE STEAMERS AND THE POSTAGE ON NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

So after all we are not to have any extra Overland Steamer until the 20th of March next. Press of business at home has led the P. and O. Company to stop the arrangements in India. Extra Steamers will not be despatched from England till the 3rd of April, which will correspond with the Calcutta Steamer which will leave this on the 20th of March. We suppose nothing but the New Company or an American Steam Packet competition will save us from the uncertainty of the present system Should we, however, secure the extra steamer, or even a regular line of packets it will not avail in the mattter of letters and papers—they must travel via Bombay to be detained or despatched from thence as the Authorities may seem fit, or they must remain at Aden to be brought on by the slow coaches of the Bombay line, and why? because the Government contract runs in that direction. This is really too bad and ought to be remedied when the extra boats are laid on. When we have the additional steamers we find that the Post Office Authorities here charge the Kedgeree post rate for letters and papers, though the steamer starts direct from Calcutta—and this in the case of letters independent of the postage for the whole distance. The following letter addressed by an Indian resident to the London Athenæum places the present anomalous and costly system in so brief and striking a manner that we give it in preference to anything we could say ourselves on the Postal charges for newspapers and periodicals.

"POSTAGE OF PAPERS IN INDIA.—I trust you will allow me to say a few words relative to the peculiar hardships under which readers of English papers suffer in India, owing to the heavy taxes levied upon us by the French and Indian post-offices respectively. I am emboldened to draw your attention thus to the subject, by the warm interest which you evince in the progress of postal facilities in other countries, in several recent numbers of your journal, and particularly in the number of the 8th of March last. If we direct our correspondents at home to send the papers, via Marseilles, each number is taxed with the heavy postage of 3d; and, in addition to that, those of us who live in the East of India—in fact, the whole Bengal Presidency—are taxed at Bombay with 3 annas (4½d) on-

the lightest covers, 9d. on your own larger sheets, and even 13½d. on the 'Illustrated News,' and other papers of that size. The subscription to the stamped 'Athenæum' is but 21s. 3d.: the French postage is 13s., the Indian postage, at the least, 19s. 6d.; total, 54s.. 2d.! The French postage may, of course, be avoided by ordering the papers by Southampton: but this involves the delay of all numbers more recent than the 20th of the month, while, by Marseilles, we may have them up to the 24th. Besides, we must then be content with but one delivery in a month, as there is no Southampton mail except on the 20th. Even when we order all the papers by Southampton, we still incur the monstrous Indian postage, and find the year's cost of your paper never less than 42s.! The French post-office is reaping the penalty of its greed, in the vastly decreased number of covers sen via Marseilles, as testified by the fact that, while it takes eight days or posts to complete the delivery of all the Southampton papers, those that come by Marseilles reach us generally in one delivery. If Englishmen in any part of the world merit consideration, surely we in this terrible climate, shut out from all but the most limited society, removed utterly from the sight and use of any of the wonders of civilization that have common place at home,—surely we deserve especial regard. English literature is as the air we breathe,—we have it, or die intellectually in this mental and moral desert. Say, then, a word or two for us, also, when next you touch upon the topic of postage on literature. I state what is within the scope of a pretty extensive knowledge of the question, when I assert that, were the postage reduced to reasonable rates, four English papers would be subscribed for where there is but one now.

Yours, &c.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER."

N. W. Provinces, May 10.—Calcutta Christian Advocate, November 29.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The annual Meeting of this Society was held in the Town Hall, on Tuesday evening, the 9th instant, at seven o'clock, at which the Lord Bishop of Bombay presided.

The attendance was larger than we remember ever to have seen on former occasions; amongst those present we noticed many ladies; Colonels Melvill, Moore, and Sandwith, Captains Birdwood and Field, Lieutenant James, Dr. Edwards, the Venerable the Archdeacon, the Reverend Messrs. Spring, Gibson, Candy, Isenberg, Rogers, Price, Mitchell, Fraser, Allen, Hume, and Dr. Willson; Messrs. Morris, Forjett, West, Zorn, Brown, Brodhurst, Maidment, and a part of the girls from the Byculla and Trinity chapel schools.

Dr. Harding opened the meeting with prayer, after which, in a brief but excellent introductory address, His Lordship stated, that he would be doing violence to his own feelings if he did not express his gratitude for the apportunity afforded to him so soon after his arrival in the country, of avowing his firm attachment to the cause of the Church Missionary Society. When the offer was made to him of coming to India, one of the chief causes that weighed with him in accepting it was the hope that he might be able to forward, in a greater degree than he had hitherto been able to do, the Missionary cause, and now that the had arrived at his diocese, it was his earnest desire to exert himself in promoting the mission cause. He had heard it remarked in England, that Missionary operations were in a low and feeble state in Bombay, and throughout the diocese, but from what he had already seen he thought that the state of matters warranted better hopes, but even if it were not so, that was no reason why Christians should be dejected; it was our duty to work in faith and hope, in dependence on God's gracious promises, and in due time we would see the fruit of our labours if we fainted not. His Lordship then alluded to the example set by his venerated predecessor in whose footsteps he was determined to follow.

After a few other remarks the Bishop called upon the Secretary to read the Report of the Committee. This document first noticed the arrival of the right reverened Dr. Harding as our diocesan. It was a matter of importance to the church generally, and the Church Missionary Society especially, that the Bishop of Bombay should come amongst us endued with the same Catholic and Missionary spirit, which so endeared his predecessor to all who have the true interests of the Church at heart; and the Committee considered it a subject of devout gratitude that the prayers offered up for this purpose have been abundantly answered, and called upon their friends to join them in earnest prayer, that the Great Shepherd and Bishop of Souls would make this, his servant instrumental in keeping, strengthening, and in building up in this Diocese the Church of God.

The Report then noticed the departure from India of Messrs. Townsend and Larkins, two of the warm-hearted friends and faithful supporters of the Society's cause, and the still greater loss sustained by the Society in the death of two of its labourers, Mrs. Schreiber, wife of the Reverend Mr. Schreiber, and the Reverend T. Jerome.

Of the Society's operations in Bombay, the *Money School* first claimed attention. In the English Department there were 156, and in the Mahrathi 157 in boys, all 313. The Establishment was now under the charge of Messrs. Rogers and Price, and the latter once a week delivered an 'evening Lecture on Paley's Natural Theology, and held a Bible Class on Sunday for the benefit of the Monitors and more advanced scholars. It was a matter of regret and humiliation that no case of convertion had occurred during the past year, amongst the pupils of the Money School, but their teachers had reason to know that many of the scholars were not only convinced of the truth of Christianity, but also of the sin and folly of idolatry,—a fact, which ought to stir up Christian friends to pray that they may have grace given them to act up to their convictions.

Of the vernacular work under the charge of the Revd. C. W. Isenberg, it was observed that during the past year three adult Hindoos, and two children had been baptized, four persons had renounced the errors of Romanism, and there were at present three other candidates for Baptism. The present number of Church Members, that is, baptized persons, is 62, and of communicants 19. The spiritual condition of the flock was represented not to be so flourishing as could be wished.

The whole number of boys in the Native Schools is 872, and of girls 206, which, added to the number in the English Department of the Money School 156, make a total of 1,234 pupils of both sexes under Christian instruction in the Society's Schools on the Island.

The Nassick Mission was next noticed, there were at present six Divinity Students under charge of the Revd. Mr. Robertson, and 375 scholars in the schools; the whole number of baptised persons connected with the mission at that station was 50.

Mrs. Robertson's whole heart was devoted to the charge of an Orphan Asylum, in which there were at present ten girls, and five boys; and owing to the liberality of Christian friends, Mr. and Mrs. Robertson were now in a condition to receive and welcome a few more who have no one to care for them.

The Junier Mission in the history of the past year does not present any striking features. Its operations had been carried on as usual, and the effect manifested itself rather in the increase of hostile feelings against the Gospel, among the Brahminical members of the Hindoo community.

There were two baptisms during the year. The Native church consisted of ten members, through the assistance of friends a small chapel had been built, in which Divine Service was performed twice on Sunday, and once every week day; there were seven communicants and three vernacular schools containing 120 pupils, including twelve girls;—besides occasional missionary tours, the Gospel was preached twice a week in the bazaar, and principal street of Junier, and in different localities on the other days of the week. At Malligaum, the work of the mission is in its infancy but the field is very promising. In the chaplain of the station the Revd. C. Lang, the Society does not possess a warmer friend in India. On a recent visit to the station by the Revd. Mr. Candy, in company with the Revd. James Hunter, the newly appointed native pastor of the Station, there were nine candidates for Baptism ready: of these six on examination were found suitable, and were baptized by Mr. Bunter, three of them came from a distance of 100 miles from a village near Aurungabad, and received their first instruction in Christian doctrine from a convert who had been baptized about three years ago by the Revd. Mr. Isenberg at Astagaum.

At Astagaum the Society had scarcely been able to do any thing during the past year, and it is even now undecided whether it is to remain on the Society's List of stations. After the Report was read, of which the foregoing is a very brief and imperfect outline, the following resolutions were passed:—

I. Proposed by the Reverend G. Candy, seconded by Colonel Moore, and unanimously carried;—

That the Report now read be adopted, printed, and distributed as the Report of the Society.

II. Proposed by the Reverend W. S. Price, seconded by Captain Birdwood, and unanimously carried;—

That this meeting view the arrival of Bishop Harding, as successor to our former excellent Diocesan, as an occasion for much gratitude to the Great Head of the Church, and that it unite in earnest paryer, that His Lordship may be abundantly strengthened for the great work which awaits him in this Diocese; and that, with the general well-being of the Church, the cause of Missions especially may, by his instrumentality, be greatly advanced.

III. Proposed by the Reverend E. Rogers, seconded by Captain Field, and unanimously carried;—

That the early removal of the late lamented Reverend T. Jerome from the valuable labors, and other trials, which, during the past year, have befallen this Mission, call for deep humiliation and earnest prayer, that the Lord may not withdraw his mercy, but send abundant supply of faithful laborers into this portion of his vineyard.

IV. Proposed by the Reverend F. Spring, seconded by J. Jefferson Esquire, and unanimously carried;—

That the following gentlemen be appointed members of the Committee for the ensuing year. Captain Birdwood; Captain Bentley; Lieutenat James, 6th N. I.; and that Captain Bentley, and J. T. Zorn, Esquire, be requested to audit the accounts.

V. Proposed by Colonel Sandwith, seconded by Lieutenant James, and unanimously carried;—

That the thanks of the Meeting be given to the Bishop of Bombay for having presided on this occasion.

Several of the gentlemen, who proposed and seconded the above Resolutions, delivered appropriate addresses.

In thanking the meeting for the cordial welcome that had been given to him, the Bishop said, that the last Resolution was quite unnecessary, for as His Lordship had stated, at starting, he regarded the privilege of attending it, as one of the mercies for which he desired to be thankful to God. His Lordship thought, from all that had been said, there was much reason to be thankful

the past blessings conferred upon the Society's labors, and and to hope for future success.

The 117th Psalm was then sung, and the Benediction pronounced, er which the meeting broke up, at nine o'clock.—Bombay zette, Dec. 11.

European.

HARTLEY COLERIDGE.

its name must be lifted up as a beacon, with all its plea and interesting associations, it must be added to the list which some names of brighter fame are written—Burns, Byron, ampbell and others, their compeers. They had all the rich dowment of genius, and might in achieving fame for themselves, ve gained glory for God, and great good for man. But ey looked "upon the wine when it was red," and gave life d fame, and their precious gifts, and God's blessing, for its false d ruinous joys. We would not drag forth their names, that we ay gloat over their infirmities. We pity them for their sad fall. e acknowledge the strength of their temptations, and walking ckwards, would throw a mantle over their frailties, to conceal mewhat of their shame. But these men are needed also as warn-gs. The moral world must have its light-houses. Thousands of ung men are running down upon the same rocks on which ey were cast away. If the light of their genius has made them ore prominent, let them use their conspicuity, and throw a ray from em, as they go, far out upon the dim and perilous sea.

Hartley Coleridge was the eldest son of Samuel Taylor Coleridge, et and metaphysician. He had some of his father's gifts, parti-larly his captivating conversational power, and his propensity for el and profound speculation. He had also his father's infirmity f purpose. In the case of the son, the reason, as the world is now nformed in a biography written by his brother, was, that he early became the slave of intemperate habits, from which no aspirations of his own heart, no struggles with the enslaving appetite, and no effects of sympathizing and sorrowful friends, could ever deliver him. He gained a fellowship in Oriel College, Oxford, and forfeited it in consequence of these habits. He then cast himself as a literary adventurer, into the wild vortex of London life,—failed sadly in all his projects—drank deep of the treacherous wine-cup, often to his own shame, and the chagrin of his friends, from whom he would sometimes hide himself in places where re-morse was unknown, and shame forgotten, that he might be deliver-ed from their reproachful pity. In the end, he betook himself to a cottage in the North of England, where, on the 6th of January, 1849, he died, not, we trust, without penitence and faith in the Redeemer of guilty and wretched men. He is buried in the Grasmere churchyard, near to the venerated dust of Words-worth, who was always his kind and sympathizing friend.

The life of this man has a warning in it, which is addressed particularly to young men, and with emphasis, as it seems to us, to educated young men. He tells us, is one of his confessions, that his first resort to wine was for the purpose of seeking relief from the sting of defeated ambition. This temptation was necessarily brief in its duration, for time would gradually extract this sting from his sensitive mind and heart. This therefore, was not the doorway of the path which led him down to the gulf. The "wine parties" of Oxford were the scenes in which he was be-trayed and lost. We have but a momentary glimpse of these things in the biography, but that glimpse is sufficient. It reveals to us what in popular language is called a gay scene, but which to us, and in reality, is sombre as death. In the midst of it, there sits a bright-eyed enthusiastic, impetuous young man,—heated with re-peated draughts of wine—urged by his fellow-revellers to drink deeper—yielding readily to their solicitations, and pouring forth all the while a stream of continuous and sparkling discourse, which fascinated his companions by its wit, its facility, and its beauty. Alas! how many of those companions, it may be, are with him in graves where men can only weep, and be silent.

It has often been said, and with much truth, that there is no more dangerous gift for a young man, than to be able to sing a good song. It is equally dangerous, we think, to be known as a good talker. The gift of rapid, brilliant, mirth-moving speech is a perilous possession. The dullards, for whose amusement this gift is so often invoked, know well that to ply its possessor with wine, is the readiest way to bring out its power. But in the end, the wine destroys the intellect, and the man of wit degenerates into a buffoon and dies a drunkard. Such is the brief life and history of many a young man, who, behind the stained glass windows of the fashiona-ble *restaurant* or in the mirrored and cushioned rooms of the club-house, was hailed as the "Prince of good fellows," and the rarest of wits. The laughing applauders pass on, each in their own way, and he who made them sport, is left to struggle in soli-tude with the enemy they have helped to fasten upon him. Let every young man who longs for these gifts, and envies their pos-sessors, remember "poor Hartley Coleridge." Let them be warn-ed by the fate of one who was caught in the toils they are weaving around themselves, and perished therein, leaving behind him the record of a life of unfulfilled purposes, and of great departures from the path of duty and peace.

—New York Observer.] M. B. G.

MEMOIR OF KOSSUTH.

Louis Kossuth was born in 1806, at Monok, in the North of Hungary, of parents not rich, yet possessing land, and calling themselves noble. They died when he was still a youth. His native districts was a Protestant one; and from its pastor Kossuth received his earliest instruction. After the death of his parents, he was sent to the provincial college, in which at the age of eighteen, he had acquired the reputation of being the most able and promising youth in the district. In 1826 he was removed to the University of Pesth, where he came in contact with the political influences and ideas of the time; and these, blending with his own historic studies and youthful hopes, soon produced, not the dreaming scholar, but the ardent practical patriot. According to the Constitution of Hungary, the *comitats*, or electoral, treated those elected to sit in the Diet more as delegates than as deputies. They gave them precise instructions, and expected the members to send regular accounts of their conduct to their constituents for due sanction, and with a view to fresh instructions. This kind of com-munication was rather an onerous task for the Hungarian country gentlemen; hence, many of the Deputies employed such young men as Kossuth to transact their political business and to conduct their correspondence. From this position, he soon rose to be an Member himself; and from the very first, he distinguished himself as the Diet as a speaker. Here he felt, and pointed out to his colleagues how idle and powerless were their debates, unless made known to the public in some more efficient manner than by the private correspondence of the Deputies. Won over by his representations the chief members of the Diet resolved to establish a journal for the publication of their discussions; and Kossuth was selected as one of those who were to preside over it. The Archduke Palatine objected to this; but Kossuth was enabled, by the more liberal of his colleagues, to publish the reports on his own account. He then extended the Journal by the insertion of leading articles; and his, counsels and criticisms on the instructions of the *comitats* to the Deputies, so stirred the bile, and counteracted the views, of the Austrian authorities, that they interfered, and suspended his news-paper by seizing his presses. In those days, lithography was a recent invention; and in a short time, Kossuth's report and articles were printed by the new method, without the aid of type, and cir-culated even more largely, notwithstanding the increased labour and expense. This success only aggravated the inveteracy of the Austrian Government, who dissolved the Diet, and were no sooner rid of its control and importunity, than they discovered and destroyed all Kossuth's lithographic apparatus. But even this did not stop his pen, nor those of his many amanuenses; until, at length, Metternich, exasperated by his obstinacy, caused him to be seized and con-demned to three years' imprisonment in the citadel of Ofen. He was liberated in 1837; and, during the years that elapsed between that epoch and 1848, the history of Hungary is that of Kossuth, who amid the many men of noble birth, wealth, high character, and singular talents, who surrounded him, still held his ground, and shone pre-eminent. In 1847 he was the acknowledged leader of the constitutional party, and Member for the Hungarian capital. By his malignant detractors Kossuth has been charged with the self-seeking and arbitrary spirit of his administration. The Author of "Revelations of Russia," in a reply to the calumnies of the *Times*, says upon this point:—

"Few men have been more consistently disinterested than Kossuth. When he was imprisoned in 1838 for his spiritep persistence in the assertion of a public right, a sum was sub-scribed for the suppor of his mother, on the interest of which she lived during the four years of his incarceration. When the grow-ing strength of public opinion obliged the Austrian Government to liberate him, Kossuth refused to accept the principal of the sum, which was devoted, at his desire, to the foundation of a school for the encouragement of national industry. When, subsequently, Batthyany and certain magnates, to secure him an independent position, which would permit him to devote his time, uninterrupted-ly to the public service, clubbed together to present him with a considerable estate, he refussed, inflexibly the donation. When, after the battle of Temesvar, he resigned the reins of government into Georgy's hands, his last quarter's salary as Governor of Hungary was still in the public treasury; and yet, on a constitu-tional scrupie, he sent back, without paying himself out of it 600,000*l* in bullion, by Duschek, who surrendered it to Austria to make his peace. When he reached Widdin, his whole worldly gear, as I personally witnessed, was contained in a portmanteau without a lock, and a pair of open saddlebags."—Atlas for India.

WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

FRIDAY,—DECEMBER 5.

——The following is from Peshawur, November 18th:—"All continues quiet in the camp at Mitchnie, and the small fort is being completed as fast as possible. All the sick have been brought in, and healthy men sent out. The company of infantry at the bridge head on the Cabul river has been ordered to entrench itself. The General remains out with the camp, vigilantly su-perintending. At this date there appears no chance of further movements; though when the fort is completed, it is generally understood that the General will then take another regiment and out over the Momund hills to sack and burn Pinnillee, as before stated. The policy will doubtless be always to avoid following any of these tribes into the hill passes, and if they ever unite as they sometimes threaten, and enter the Peshawur valley, the force now here is certainly fully equal to root and destroy any probable number of them; but it is very unlikely that such an occurrence will ever be, as circumstances now are. The present aspect of

affairs does not encourage the expectation of any very stirring news of a warlike character from Peshawur, though petty affairs may occasionally come round. Even the latter, however, must now be less frequent, as the example at Mitchnie has alarmed the marauding tribes. From Cabul the news of Dost Mahomed's death is hourly expected, and the probable result will be as before pointed out, that British interference will be sought, and, on certain terms, afforded. From the Peshawur valley itself there are five roads now used to Cabul; the best, though bad is the best, is still that of the Khyber Pass. From the repairs our army once made in it wheel carriages can manage to traverse it. The next best is by Mitchnie, on the North side of the Cabul river to Lalpoora, and with repairs, carriages could traverse it. The road will in time be probably much used. At Lalpoora the road re-crosses the Cabul river, and joins the pass road to Jellalabad.

—— The *Delhi Gazette* of the 26th ultimo says that at the date of the latest advices received "Sir Colin Campbell's force was still encamped near Dubb, and a reinforcement had been despatched, consisting of a party of the 66th, or Goorkha Regiment, and 80 men from H. M. 61st and 98th Regiments. Peer Buksh, the nephew of Rahimdad Khan, whose capture we mentioned some little time ago, has been sent into Peshawur to be confined in the jail. The letters we have received from Kohat only corroborate what we have already stated. Captain Coke, before returning to that place, had taken possession of the Talbulund Khel, of Maree-oboo and Maree-ab. It was while he was at the latter place, that the Wuzeerees applied for aid to Mahommed Azim Khan, the Dost's Governor of Khurrum, but he had the good sense to turn a deaf ear to their proposition. The force never actually went to Dour, as the annexed territory lies between Hungoo and Meeranzie. The mornings are represented as being bitterly cold at Peshawur, while the mid-day sun still proves too hot for European constitutions, so that fever cases are more frequent than could be wished."

SATURDAY,—DECEMBER 6.

—— Captain H. B. Lynch, I. N., who for many years occupied the post of Assistant Superintendent of the Indian Navy, having returned to Bombay by the *Zenobia*, which vessel brought the last Overland Mail, has now resumed his place in the service, and is at present Captain of the flag-ship *Hastings*, and senior officer in the port.

—— The following extract from a Mooltan letter of the 19th ultimo appears in the *Mofussilite* of the 28th ultimo:—"I write in haste to acquaint you that the whole of the troops here, viz. the 12th and 41st N. I., 5th Irregular Cavalry, and 3d Company 6th Battalion Artillery, with No. 14 Light Field Battery attached, are ordered to be in readiness for active service. It is not known exactly where—it is supposed to be among the hill tribes in the direction of Dhera Ghazee Khan and Dhera Ismael Khan. The treasure party on its way from Lahore will probably be detained to garrison the fort should the above force march."

—— The *Bombay Times* learns from a Mangalore letter of the 27th ult., that the last division of the 2nd Madras N. I., which had arrived at that station a few days before from Mercara, embarked on that date on the steamer *Hugh Lindsay*: they were bound for Palamcottah. The sepoy of the 35th N. I. who had been convicted of having murdered his wife, was hung on the 24th ult. His friends had begged to be allowed to take away his corpse for burial, but their request had been refused by Mr Conplestone, the subordinate judge, who superintended the execution.

—— There seems to be no truth in the report formerly published by the *Calcutta Morning Chronicle* in reference to the Financial Secretary to the Bengal Government,—as we gather from the following extract from the *Citizen* of the 28th ultimo:—"We are enabled to contradict, on the very best authority, the absurd rumour of Mr. Dorin's having received a wigging from the Governor General, and contemplating retirement from the service in consequence. The report is due to those whose manufactures have gained the shop of the *Englishman*, who vends them, such a high character for 'priority of intelligence.' This contradiction will be received with satisfaction, as there are few servants who are as deservedly popular as Mr. Dorin."

——An Act (No. XV of 1851) has been passed by the Legislative Council for the better suppression of frauds in respect of Cotton in Bombay.

MONDAY,—DECEMBER 8.

—— A Court Martial was held last week on board the *Hastings* on an Engineer of the name of Friend for being drunk during his watch in the engine-room while the vessel was under way. There were two captains, nine commanders, and three Lieutenants including the prosecutor, present on the occasion: such an assemblage of officers of the two former of these ranks never probably before occurred in the annals of the Indian Navy. The culprit was sentenced to have his name placed at the bottom of the list of second class country trained engineers,—and not to be entitled to promotion for three years.

——Mr. J. L. Johnson, Stipendiary Commissioner of the Court of Requests, has been appointed Sheriff of Bombay for the ensuing year, the arrangements for the extinction of the office not yet being complete, though the fees are henceforth to be only half of what they have hitherto been.

The three Mahomedans charged with having beaten a Pa[rsee] who afterwards died in consequence of the injuries received, of whose identity there did not appear to be sufficient proof at Coroner's Inquest, will be tried before the present Sessions a charge of murder.

—— The *Calcutta Englishman* hears that the witnesses e[xa]mined before Sir Robert Barlow fully confirm the stateme[nts] already published, as to the plunder of the Lalla's Zenana, and insults offered to the women of his family. Nothing of the k[ind] has been laid before Parliament since the trial of Warren Ha[st]ings, when similar treatment was inflicted upon the Begu[m] of Oudh, and the mere charge of such oppression was declared the Governor General to have inflicted upon him intense men[tal] torture.

—— A European General Court Martial has been ordered assemble at the Mess Room, Fort George Barracks, on Frid[ay] next the 12th instant, for the trial of Lieutenant J. W. S. Burns the 19th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, on charges arisi[ng] out of some pecuniary transactions betwixt that officer and Capt[ain] H. D. Abbott of the Madras Army, Brigade-Major of the Nizam Cavalry.

TUESDAY,—DECEMBER 9.

—— The H. C Steam Packet *Feroze*, Lieutenant J. Renni[e] with the London Mail of the 8th November on board, was signa[l]led at about 2 o'clock this morning, and came to her anchorage 4·10 A. M. She left Suez on the 23d at 3·30 P. M.; and Aden on t[he] 30th Nov. at 6·20 P. M. The Marseilles Steamer, the *Medina*, ma[de] a long passage to Alexandria, 9 days and 1 hour, having experienced boisterous weather. This has occasioned the lateness of the mail.

—— Accounts have been received by the Mail of the appoin[t]ment of Captain Sir Henry Leeke, R. N., as the new Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Navy. The gallant officer was sworn in a[t] the India House on Wednesday the 5th ultimo. He entered th[e] Royal Navy on the 28th September 1803 and distinguished him[self] greatly in the late war, and afterwards on the African Coast i[n] the suppression of the slave trade.

—— We take the following Summary of news, Foreign an[d] Domestic, from the *Atlas for India* of the 8th November:—Th[e] event of the fortnight at home is the arrival and glorification o[f] Kossuth in London. His transit from Eaton-place to the Mansion house on Thursday was a triumphal march, and his welcome at the palace of the King of the City more than enthusiastic. The speech he afterwards made at the Common Council, though necessarily in great measure, a repetition of the addresses delivered previously at Winchester and Southampton, was eloquent in itself and very judiciously suited to the audience and the occasion. The ready fluency with which he speaks English, so unusual in a foreigner adds not a little to Kossuth's popularity in England. It is noticeable that since the Hungarian patriot became complimentary to this country, and especially since he praised the perfection of our freedom and the stability of our institutions, the panegyrics which the Socialist papers in France were wont to lavish upon him have been changed into something like rebuke. The "monster meeting," held on Monday in Copenhagen Fields, turned out almost a failure. The attendance was, no doubt large; though variously computed by eye-witnesses at 10,000 and 100,000. The "democratic address," splendidly engrossed and mounted, was presented to M. Kossuth, and the Hungarian hero replied in one of the best speeches he has yet made. But the crowd expected something more, and did not get it. Not knowing, however, what the "something" should have been, nor who was to have given it them, nor where to inquire for it, they dispersed in some disappointment much sooner than they intended. So the affair went off quietly and tamely enough.—The busy reports of Ministerial resignations current this autumn to an extraordinary extent have found a climax or a pathos in a change among the subordinate functionaries of the Colonial Office. Mr. Hawes retires from Parliamentary life and political office, to a permanent berth as Deputy Paymaster to the Forces, and Mr. Frederick Peel makes his *debut* as a public servant in the vacated post. The new Under-Secretary for the Colonies brings with him considerable debating talent and a fair aptitude for business, but no followers from his late father's party. The vacancy thus occasioned for Kinsale seems likely to produce a hot contest, the Catholic Defence Association having determined to make the election a trial of their strength, and selected Mr. Lucas, of the *Tablet* newspaper, as their candidate. Mr. Butt, Q. C., is stated to be the probable competitor on the Protectionist interest.—In military circles the approaching Brevet has furnished the chief subject of conversation. It is expected to appear in Tuesday evening's *Gazette*.—The political crisis in France having lasted nearly three weeks, was found to be re-acting very disastrously upon trade. This showed the social disease under a new phase symptomatic of deeper danger, and urgently demanding a speedy remedy. Frenchmen are, indeed, by this time so much accustomed to consider their political state as one of crisis and transition, that they have begun rather to like it. A chasm in the Cabinet; a dead-lock in the Assembly; or a breach between the leaders of the Legislative and Executive branches of the governing power, afford subject for pleasing excitement and speculation. But a trading convulsion with Rentes falling, commerce stagnating, and employment disappearing among the operative classes, are signs whose warning cannot be safely neglected or postponed. As the immediate result when the crisis has passed into this stage a whole chaos of illness and discontent among the *ouvrier* population—whose heavings even in periods of comparative repose are always threatening to topple

the rickety edifice of constitutionalism in France—would once let loose against the Government and the friends of er." Louis Napoleon, therefore, feeling that the crisis could nfely be left to itself any longer, and that the functions of nistration must be entrusted to something better than the gal- ed members of a defunct Cabinet, has patched up a Ministry ie occasion. The names of the new officials were published *Moniteur* on Monday last and comprise a body of gentle- remarkable among all the suggested combinations, or past rience of Ministries, chiefly in this—that they are all men of character and no political antecedent. Only three of the ber are representatives. Of the rest many had never anged a word with their present colleagues, and one two not with the President himself, prior to the meeting hich they sat as an inchoate administration. This lack ntecedents has formed the main ground of attack upon new Ministry for the opposition journals. No one it is can tell what to expect from them or what anticipations to as to the measures they are likely to do or to undo. On the r hand, this same condition of insignificance, with no past to erate, and no pledges to hamper their actions, is likely to prove convenient to the Ministry, charged, as they will be, with immediate necessity of solving a very entangled and untoward ical puzzle. No one believes that the Cabinet can be perma- ; but if it survives until the question respecting the Electoral is disposed of, and can bequeath the Government to its essors disembarrassed of that stumbling block, and not seriously aged in popularity or strength, Louis Napoleon will have good on to be abundantly satisfied.—It is stated, that very soon r the meeting of the Assembly a proposition will be made— ably by M. Baze—to appoint General Changarnier to the mand of the force for the protection of the Assembly. The ublican representatives held a meeting on Wednesday night, n it was decided that every measure having for its object the al of the law of the 31st of May should be supported.—M. bin, one of the new Ministers, has declined the portfolio of tice, which has been offered to M. Daviel, Procureur-General ouen.—A new parliamentary club will be formed for the sup- of the Government on independent principles.

—— By the arrival of the royal mail steam-ship *Asia*, there are ices from New York to the 22d ult. They include Kossuth's ress to the people of the United States and North America, tten at Broussa, March 27, 1850.—Judge Headley, of the erior Court of Cincinnati, had decided that the law of the ited States and all the decisions of the highest courts relative fugitive slaves were unconstitutional.—Mr. James Buchanan, many years British Consul at New York, died on the 11th ult., r Montreal.—Dr. Kinkel, the German refugee, was, it is said Washington), endeavouring to raise a loan for the purpose of olutionizing Germany.—Extensive preparations have been made the reception of Kossuth, not only in New York, but in many er cities. He will be welcomed with civic and military remonts, and popular enthusiasm unexampled.—The *Washington ublic* cautions England that the first show of British inter ition will be the signal for a movement which neither Cuba Great Britain, nor all the European powers combined, can ist, as on this point the mind of the American people is made

The only security for Cuba is stated to be in the protection the United States' Government.

WEDNESDAY,—DECEMBER 10.

——The *Bengal Hurkaru* of the 29th ult. reports the death the previous night of Mr. Reddie, first Judge of the Small use Court. The deceased gentleman appears to have been iversally well spoken of by the entire press of Calcutta, as an partial and upright man in the discharge of the duties of his ce.

——The H. C. Steamer *Beenice*, with troops on board, left this Monday at about noon for Kurrachee, and had proceeded as far the outer light-ship when she was compelled to return to port consequence of the head of the port piston having carried away.

—— We learn from the Calcutta Official Gazette of the 29th ult., at Captain E. K. Elliot has been appointed officiating assistant ident at Nagpore.—The Rev. J. M. Bellew has succeeded the v. Mr. R. Panting as junior chaplain of St. John's Church.—Dr. Stewart, presidency surgeon, goes to China on sick leave.— rgeon J. W. Grant has retired on £300 per annum.—Assistant- rgeon C. S. Sissmore, and Cornet J. B. Saunders, 9th cavalry, ve been granted furloughs to Europe—the former on medical rtificate, the latter for a year without pay.—Lieutenant P. Max- ell, 37th N. I., has sick leave to Bombay, preparatory to apply- g for leave to New South Wales.

—— We take the following from the *Bombay Times* of yester- y in respect to the recent release of a number of Mahomedan pri- ners by the Police.—"As considerable misapprehension seems to evail in respect to the cause of the release by the Senior Ma- strte of Police of a large number of Mahomedan prisoners on aturday the 29th ultimo, we have been at some pains to ascertain e true state of the matter, in order that the public may be tisfied that no injustice has been done. From the result of our quiries, it appears that nearly all the prisoners who were releas- d on the occasion in question were apprehended on the previous unday in a mosque in which it was known that numbers of those rsons who were engaged in the riots on that day had taken efuge. This mosque had to be twice cleared by the Police, and a the second occasion it was determined to take into custody all who might be found in it, and to punish those against whom there was evidence of their having taken part in the riots. The consequence was, that some forty or fifty persons were arrested in this place, but when afterwards brought before the Magistrate, evidence could only be obtained against a very few of them, who were summarily punished according to law. The rest were discharged as above stated, because there was no sufficient evidence forthcoming to shew that they were implicated in the disturbances which had taken place. We are assured that no person, either Mahomedan or Parsee, has been discharged by the Magistrates against whom there was the shadow of a case. The greatest care has been taken that the innocent should have every fair opportunity of proving their innocence, but whenever guilt has been brought home to the offenders, they have been punished to the extent that the law permitted. Those guilty of minor offences have been dealt with summarily by the Magistrates themselves; others have been tried and punished by the Court of Petty Sessions; and those who have been accused of more serious offences have been committed to stand their trial at the Criminal Sessions. Up to the 4th December 54 persons were fined by the Magistrates, and 8 by the Court of Petty Sessions—13 more have been committed for trial before the Court of Petty Sessions, and 29 have been sent up for trial at the Criminal Sessions—of the 62 fined by the Magistrates and Court of Petty Sessions, 22 have paid their fines, and 40 have been imprisoned in default of payment. What more than this can be expected at the hands of the Magistrates, it is impossible for us to say."

THURSDAY,—DECEMBER 11.

—— The H. C. Steamer *Berenice*, which was compelled from the breaking of her piston head, to return when a few miles on her voyage on Monday last, started again for Kurrachee a little after daybreak yesterday morning,—the workmen having been occupied night and day while her repair was in progress.

—— From the Madras Official Gazette of the 2nd inst. we gather the following items:—Brigadier Williams has been appointed a Brigadier of the first class, and transferred from Jaulna to the command of the Nagpore Subsidiary Force.—Captain and Brevet Major T. A. Jenkins, 33d N. I., has been allowed to retire on the pension of a Major.—Captain and Brevet Major A. Adam, of the 44th N. I., has been granted two years' leave to the Cape, and Lieutenant R. Morton, of the horse artillery, medical furlough to Europe.

—— We regret to see it stated that little hope can now be entertained of the 'Surat.' It was reported that the missing vessel was safe in Muscat; those reports however seem to have been entirely without foundation, as a native vessel came into the harbour yesterday which had come direct from Muscat, where she had been for twelve days previous to the date of her departure, but nothing had been heard there of the missing Steamer. We have been given to understand that the H. C. Steamer *Ajdaha* proceeds immediately in search of the unfortunate vessel.

—— The Annual Meeting of the Church Missionary Society was held in the Town Hall in the evening of Tuesday last the 9th instant, at which the Lord Bishop of Bombay presided. The Meeting was very numerously and respectably attended, and the proceedings were of a highly interesting description. We refer our readers for particulars to a report which appears in another part of our paper, taken from the *Bombay Gazette* of to-day.

—— We are happy to learn that Mr. Rivett's health is sufficiently re-established to permit of his resuming his duties as a Magistrate of Police to-day. He will sit at Mazagon for the next three months, and Mr. Thornton in the Fort, in accordance with the Government order which was issued some six or seven months since that the Junior should change duties quarterly with the second Magistrate. Mr. Conybeare, who has given every satisfaction in the performance of his Magisterial duties under circumstances wherein great firmness and decision were required of him, now reverts to his former appointment of Superintendent of Repairs and Surveyor to the Court of Petty Sessions.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 6th December 1851.

The leave of absence granted to Major Ramsay, Commandant of the Southern Mahratta Irregular Horse, under date the 1st ultimo, is extended to the 10th instant.

Bombay Castle, 10th December 1851.

Major J. Ramsay, Commandant of the Southern Mahratta Irregular Horse, resumed Command of that Regiment on the 23rd ultimo, from which date the unexpired portion of the extended leave granted to him on the 9th instant is cancelled.

The leave of absence granted to Lieutenant S. N. Raikes, Assistant to the Political Agent in Kutch, under date the 28th August last, had effect from the 6th of September, and has been extended to the 11th ultimo, on which date he resumed charge of his duties.

Mr. J. D. Inverarity received charge from Mr. H. W. Reeves, on the 1st instant, of the office of Political Agent in the Southern Mahratta Country.

Captain D'Oyly Compton, Assistant to the Political Agent in the Mahe Kanta, delivered over charge of his duties to Captain Wallace, Political Agent, on the 26th ultimo, under the leave granted to him on the 20th idem, which is extended to the 3rd proximo, under Section XII. of the Absentee Regulations.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 8th December 1851.

Mr. J. G. Lumsden, Secretary to Government in the General and Judicial Departments, has been allowed leave of absence, for one month from the 13th instant, under Section XI. and for two weeks under Section XII. of the Absentee Regulations, to proceed to Mahableshwar and the Deccan.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
A. MALET, Chief Secy.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT—REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 9th December 1851.

Mr. H. W Reeves delivered over charge of the Collectorate of Belgaum to Mr. J. D. Inverarity, on the 1st instant.

Lieutenant R. M. Johnstone, Acting Deputy Collector in the Hyderabad Collectorate, in Scinde, has been allowed leave of absence, under Medical Certificate from the 27th July to the 24th October last.

Lieutenant S. N. Raikes, Deputy Collector of the Thur and Parkur, resumed charge of his appointment from Lieutenant Harding, on the 12th ultimo.

Bombay Castle, 10th December 1851.

The Hon'ble G. A. Hobart, Acting Second Assistant to the Collector of Ahmedabad, has been placed in permanent charge of the Talooka of Puranteje.

Mr. H P. Malet, Collector of Tanna, is permitted to proceed into the Districts of his Collectorate on duty.

Captain G. Wingate delivered over charge of the office of Superintendent Revenue Survey and Assessment, Southern Mahratta Country, to Captain W. C. Anderson, Acting Superintendent, on the 22nd ul imo.

Mr. Stewart Gordon, attached Assistant to the Collector of Poona, is allowed to remain at the Presidency until the 10th January next, for the purpose of presenting himself before the Committee for Examination in the Mahratta language.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
H. E. GOLDSMID, Secy. to Govt.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 6th December 1851.

The leave of absence for one year, granted to Mr. W. Simson, Civil Service, on the 13th December 1850, is extended to the 24th November 1852.

Bombay Castle, 10th December 1851.

Mr. J. Webb is allowed leave of absence, for three years from the 15th instant, to proceed to Europe, on Medical certificate.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon Gomes has been appointed to the Medical charge of the Charitable Dispensary to be established at Bandora.

Mr. A. W. Jones returned to his duty in the Bombay Civil Service, by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamer 'Achilles,' on the 25th ultimo, with the permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors, and without prejudice to his rank.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 3rd December 1851.

Captain J. W. Auld, Bheel Agent and Assistant Magistrate, Ahmednuggur, is allowed leave of absence, under Section XI. of the Absentee Regulations, for five days, from 25th to 29th instant, to proceed to Aurungabad, on private affairs.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Hurree Janardhun to the Office of Government Pleader in the Sudder Adwlut.

The leave of absence on Medical certificate granted to Azum Damodhur Chintamun, Moonsiff of Hipurga, in the Sholapoor Zillah, under date the 10th September last, is extended to the 3rd instant, on the same account.

Under the provisions of Section IV. of Act IV. of 1851, Mr. Leighton, Assistant to the Magistrate of Sholapoor, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate in that Collectorate.

The Judges of the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut have issued a Sunnud to Balcrushn Dhoudeo Pudnekur, authorizing him to practise as Vakeel in the Revenue Courts of the Rutnagher y Collectorate.

Mr. C. M. Harrison, Judge and Session Judge of Ahmedabad, is allowed leave of absence for one year, on Medical Certificate, under Section VI. of the Absentee Regulations, to proceed to the Neilgherry Hills.

Bombay Castle, 6th December 1851.

J. L. Johnson, Esquire, to be Sheriff of Bombay for the ensuing year.

Bombay Castle, 10th December 1851.

E. Arthur, Esquire, assumed charge of the office of Coroner of Bombay, on the 1st instant.

The Judges of the Suddur Dewanee Adawlut have issued a Sunnud to Ballajee Junardhun, authorizing him to practise as a Vakeel in the Konkan Zillah.

The Judges of the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut have reported that they have appointed Rowjee Govind, Nazir of the Dhoolia Adawlut, an Acting Moonsiff at that Station during the absence of Azum Ballajee Pandrung, on leave on duty.

Mr. C. Forbes, Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Dharwar, is allowed leave of absence in January next, for one month, under Section XI. of the Absentee Regulations.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. G. LUMSDEN, Secretary to Govt.

Bombay General Orders.

THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 4th December 1851.

No. 649 of 1851.—The following rules are established in supercession of those laid down in Articles 19 and 20 Section 52 Jameson's Code, viz :—

Officers Commanding Corps or Detachments, under Orders to march, will intimate beforehand to the Commissariat Department the quantity of Porter that will be required on the road; in the receipt of this intimation the Commissariat will make the necessary arrangements for conveying the required stock of Porter, and issuing it to the Canteens or Troops, at the Garrison or Cantonment rate, charging the expense of carriage employed for conveying the stock against the Canteen Fund.

It will however be optional with the Officers Commanding Troops under Orders to march to receive the Porter in Bottles and carry the same at the expense of the Canteen Fund, or have it supplied on the march by the Commissariat Department subject to the charge of the hire of carriage against that Fund.

No. 650 of 1851.—The following appointments is made :—

Assistant Surgeon F. J. N. Musgrove, to be Deputy Medical Storekeeper at Neemuch, vice Ledwick permitted to resign the situation.—Date of appointment 1st January 1852.

Bombay Castle, 4th December 1851.

No. 651 of 1851.—The undermentioned Officers are qualified as Interpreters in the Hindoostanee Language.

Ensign H. H. Elliott, 21st Regiment N. I., 2nd Lieutenant C. S. DeN Lucas, Regiment of Artillery.

Lieut. J. W. M. Macteusie, 15th Regt. N. I.

No. 652 of 1851.—Private J. W. Smith, of the 2nd Regiment European Light Infantry, is allowed to purchase his discharge from the Honorable Company's Service, agreeably to Article 29, Section XXI. of Jameson's Code.

Bombay Castle, 5th December, 1851.

No. 653 of 1851.—Dr Hall, Deputy Inspector General of Her Majesty's Hospitals, arrived at the Presidency, and assumed charge of his duties on the 18th ultimo.

No. 654 of 1851.—The following Officers have returned to their duty, without prejudice to their rank, by permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors.

Lieut. G. A. F. Nichol, of the 22d Regt. N. I.—Date of arrival at Bombay, 18th Nov. 1851.

Lieut. J. W. Cottell, of the 26th Regt. N. I.—Do.

Ensign D. E. E. Twyford, of the 2nd European L. I.—Do.

Assist. Surg. G. R. Nuttall, of the Medl. Establ.—Do.

No. 655 of 1851.—The following temporary appointment is made :—

Ensign W. Buchanan, to act as Quarter Master and Interpreter to the 20th Regt. N. I. during the absence of Lieut. Blowers, on sick certificate to Australia, or until further orders.

No. 656 of 1851.—Major D. Davidson, Commissary General, is allowed leave of absence from the 6th December to the 6th proximo, to proceed to the Mahabuleshwar Hills, on private affairs. The Officer in charge o Executive Commissariat Department at the Presidency performing his d during his absence.

Bombay Castle, 6th December 1851.

No. 657 of 1851.—Acting 1st Hospital Assistant Paris, is relieved duty in the Indian Navy, and is directed to return to the Garrison Ho at the Presidency, as 2nd Hospital assistant.

No. 658 of 1851.—Lieut. J. W. Carmuthers, of the 27th Regt. N. allowed a furlough to Europe for one year, without pay, on pri affairs.

Bombay Castle, 8th December, 1851.

No. 659 of 1851.—The following General Order by the Honorable President of the Council of India in Council, No. 618, dated Fort Wil the 21st November 1851, is published as applicable at the Presidency.

In conformity with instructions contained in para. 4 of a despach f the Honorable the Court of Directors, No. 87, of the 13th August 1851, Honorable the President of the Council of India in Council is pleased announce that when Officers of Her Majesty's or of the Honorable C pany's Service, are appointed to the charge of Invalids or time expired proceeding to England, the passage money allowed on their account be that of their Regmental Rank.

2. Under ordinary circumstances a Field Officer should not be appoi to the charge of a party consisting of less than (150) one hundred and f men, nor a Captain to one under (50) sixty.

No. 660 of 1851.—Lieut. Col. Henry H. Sandwith, of the Invalid E blishment has returned to his duty with the permission of the Hon'ble Court of Directors.—Date of arrival 25th November 1851.

Bombay Castle, 9th December 1851.

No. 661 of 1851.—The following Officers are allowed a furlough to Eur for three years, on Medical Certificate :—

Captain T. Minster, of the 11th Regiment Native Infantry.

Veterinary Surgeon F. McDowell, of the Horse Brigade.

No. 662 of 1851.—Captain S. H. Partridge, of the 18th Regiment Na Infantry, is allowed to proceed to Sea and the Malabar Coast, on Med certificate, with leave of absence for one year.

No. 663 of 1851.—In republishing to the Army the following General O dated 20th November 1816, the Right Honorable the Governor in Co directs the particular attention of Officers to :—

"Great perplexity in the accounts, as well as unnecessary augmentatio labour and responsibility, being occasioned by Officers of the Army neglect making Remittances through the Pay Office, without giving due no thereof to their correspondents, all Officers on the receipt of the Certificate of remittances, are immediately to advise the person in whose favor the remittances may be made; and the subordinate Paymasters are hereby prohib from granting Remittances until such communication shall have been made in order that the accounts of each monthly Remittance sent may be cle within a reasonable period."

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col., Secy., to Gvt.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Mahableshwar, 1st December, 1851.

1 Private Jessooree Ram, of the 21th Regiment N. I., is transferred the 25th Regiment N I.

2. The undermentioned Officers have been reported by Station Co mittees to have acquired that colloquial proficiency in the vernacu language of the men, which is contemplated by G. O. C. of the 27th Ju 1844.

3. Lieut. A. Davidson, of the Sappers and Miners, 11th Nov. 1851.

Ensign H. J. Johnson, of the 29th Regt. N. I., 10th do.

Assist. Surgn T. B. Beatty, attached to the 2nd Regt. European Lig Infantry, Do do.

Head Quarters, Mahableshwur, 2nd December 1851.

2. Assistant Surgeon Wood, lately arrived from England, is attached the 1st Battalion of Artillery at Ahmednugur.

2. Gunner George Bailie, of the 2nd Battalion Artillery, is placed the disposal of the Agent for the Manufacture of Gun Carriage, for em ployment as an Artificer as a temporary measure.

3 The following Order is confirmed :—

An Order by Brigadier S. Trydell, dated Poona, the 26th Nov. 18 appointing the Veterinary Surgeon of the Horse Artillery, to receive Ve nary charge of the Horses of H. M. 10th Royal Hussars, in addition to own duties, during the absence of Veterinary Surgeon Liddell, on du to Bombay.

The undermentioned Officer has obtained leave of absence :—

17th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. W. H. Palin, from 1st December 1851 to 31 January 1852, to proceed to Bombay, for the purpose of undergoing examination in the Maharatta language.

The Head Quarters of the Army will be removed to Bombay on t 10th instant.

All Reports and Returns to be addressed accordingly.

Head Quarters, Mahableshwur, 3rd December 1851.

1. Serjeant Assistant Overseer J. Sherstone, attached to the Depar ment of Public Works, is remanded to the Corps of Sappers and Miners, the rank of 2nd corporal.

2. Jemedar Ramdeen Sing, Native Adjutant of the 7th Regiment Nati Infantry, having been reported unfit for that situation, is rem v d fro the appointment, from the 30th October last.

3. The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following ap pointment.

7th Regiment Native Infantry.

Jemedar Shaik Annoo to be Native Adjutant, vice Ramdeen Sing remove from the situation.—Date of appointment, 30th October 1851.

4. The undermentioned officer has obtained leave of absence :—19t Regt. N. I.—Ensign F. C. Davidson, from 16th September to 6th Octob in extension, to enable him to join his regiment.

Head Quarters, Mahableshwur, 4th December 1851.

1. Private Goko d Pursaud Soukul, of the 19th Regt. N. I. is transferre to the 5th Regt. N. I.

2. The undermentioned Officer has obtained leave of absence :—

Infantry—Ensign H. Close, attached to the 24th Regt. N I., from 19t Nov. to 31st Dec. 1851. To proceed to Bombay on Medical Certificate.

Head Quarters, Mahableshwur, 5th December 1851.

1. The following orders are Confirmed

An order by Lieut. Colonel Trevelyan, dated Rajcote the 22nd Nov. 185 directing Capt. Simpson to receive Veterinary charge of the Horses o the 2nd Regt. Light Cavalry, during the absence of Veterinary Surgeo Barton, on duty.

An order by Major General Ashmuty, C. B., dated Poona the 1s December 1851, directing Assistant Surgeon Bain to afford medical aid t the 2nd troop Horse Artillery proceeding to Ahmednuggur on the 4t inst.

An order by the same Officer and of the same date directing Assistan Surgeon Bain, on arrival at Ahmednuggur, to deliver over charge of th 2nd Troop Horse Artillery to Surgeon Mackenzie, of the Artillery, an to accompany and afford medical aid to the Invalids from that station an those from Poona on their march to the Presidency.

An order by the same officer and of the same date, directing the Assistan Apothecary of the 1st Battalion Artillery, to accompany the Invalids, under Assistant Surgeon Bain, on their march to the Presidency.

2. The officer Commanding the 19th Regt. N. I., has permission t detached a Recruiting Party Consisting of 1 Havildar and 1 private to Sha Concan, and 1 Naique and 1 private to the Deccan.

That part of G. O. C. of the 26th ultimo attached 2nd Grade antice John Fogart to the 4th Troop Horse Artillery is cancelled.

Student Apprentice Thomas Gahagan of the Subordinate Medical rtment, is discharged from the service at his own request.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence :—3rd . L. C., Captain F. F. Taylor, from 1st January 1851 to 23rd February to proceed to Ahmedabad on urgent private affairs.

mmissariat Department, Lieut. John Mabbett, Deputy Assistant nissary, from 26th November 1851 to 31st December 1851, to eed to Bombay on Medical certificate.

Head Quarters, Mahableshwur, 6th December 1851.

e undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence :—
d E. Regt. L. I.—Lieut. C. S Jossop, from 7th Dec. 1851, to 7th January , in extension, to remain in Bombay, on private affairs.

fantry.—Ensigns O. H. Tanner, and C. H. Clay, attached to the 3d Regt. , from 10th December 1851 to 31st January 1852, to proceed to Bom- , on private affairs.

By order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief,
(Sd.) H HANCOCK, Lieut. Col. Adjt., Genl. of the Army

Deputy Adjutant General's Office, H. M.'s Forces..
Head Quarters, Mahableshwur 1st December 1851.

Leave of absence—
3d Regt.—Lieut. W. M. Maloney, from 1st December 1851, to 29th January 52, to Bombay, for the purpose of appearing before the Committee of amination in the Native Language

Head Quarters, Mahableshwur, 2nd December 1851.

The following is confirmed :—
A Regimental Order by the Officer Commanding H. M. 8th Regiment, ted 24th November 1851, appointing Ensign Bayly, H. M. 8th Regiment, act as Interpreter to the Regiment during the absence of Lieutenant d Interpreter Souter, on leave to Bombay.

Head Quarters, Mahableshwar, 4th December 1851.

Leave of absence.—
86th Foot.—Captain Thornton, from 14th December 1851 to 1st January 52, to remain at Bombay, on private affairs.

Sir John Grey, K C B.

By order of His Excellency, Lieut. Genl.
(Sd.) T. S. CONWAY, Major,
Actg. Deps. Adj. Genl. H. M. Forces Bombay.

Adjutant General's Office, Bombay, 6th December, 1851.

An European General Court Martial, composed as follows, will assemble t the Mess Room, Fort George Barracks, on Friday next, the 12th instant, t 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of such Prisoners as may be rought before it.

President.
Lieut. Col. (Bt. Col.) F. P. Lester, Commandant of Arty.

Members.

With the Sanction of the Right Hon'ble the Governor and Commander in Chief of the Garrison.
- Lieut. Col. J. M. Stuart, 6th Regt. N. I.
- Lieut. Col. C. S. Stuart, 14th do.
- Major A. S. Hawkins, 8th do.
- Major C. C. McIntyre, H. M. 78th Highlanders,
- Capt. G. Clarkson, 12th Regt N. I.
- Capt. R. Farquhar, 6th do
- Capt. J. Holmes, 12th do.
- Capt. G. Keane, H. M. 86th Regt.
- Capt G. H. Robertson, 25th Regt. N.I.
- Capt. A. Crawford, 3rd do.
- Capt. H. J. Pelly, 8th do.
- Capt. G. E. Ashburner, 8th do.
- Capt. R. Richards, 3rd do.
- Capt R. C. Holmes, H. M. 10th Royal Hussars.

Captain H. Boye, Deputy Judge Advocate General, will conduct the Proceedings of the Court, to whom lists of Evidences are to be sent.

With the sanction of the Right Hon'ble the Governor and Commander in Chief of the Garrison, Lieut. F. W. Mackenzie, of the 8th Regt. N. I. will officiate as Interpreter to the Court.

The dates of Commissions of the officers nominated to the above duty, to be sent to the Acting Deputy Adjutant General of the Army, on Monday.

Adjutant General's Office, Bombay, 8th December 1851.

1. Captain G. H. Hunt, of Her Majesty's 78th Highlanders, is with the sanction of the Right Hon'ble the Governor and Commander in Chief of the Garrison appointed a member of the European General Court Martial, of which Lieut. Colonel (Brevet Colonel) F. P. Lester, Commandant of Artillery, is President, in room of Captain G. H. Robertson, of the 25th Regiment N. I., who is relieved from that duty.

2. The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to admit Sarah, Widow of the late Bombardier James Leigh, of the 2nd Battalion of Artillery, to the benefits of Lord Clive's Fund, on a monthly stipend of Rupees four, annas two, and pies eleven Rs. 4-2-11, commencing six months after the demise of her late husband.

3. The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointments.

11th Regt. N. I.—Jemadar Cassoac Bhickoac to be Native Adjutant, vice Goolab Khan pensioned. Date of appointment, 13th October 1851.

4. Ensign G. A. P. Youngusband, of the 13th Regt. N. I., having been reported fit for duty, is directed to rejoin his Regiment.

The undermentioned Officer has obtained leave of absence :

3d Regt. N. I.—Lieut. E. H. Ord, from 8th Dec. to 31st Dec. 1851, to remain at the Presidency, on medical certificate.

Adjutant General's Office, Bombay, 9th December, 1851.

1. Lieut. Col. C. H. Delamain, C. B., is removed from the 3d Regt Light Cavalry to the 1st Regiment Light Cavalry (Lancers,) and Lieut. Col. J. Penny from the latter to the former corps.

2. The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to sanction the discharge from the service of Trooper Gazray Sing, of the 2d Regiment Light Cavalry, on a pension of Rupees three and Annas Eight (R. 3-8-0) per mensem.

(Sd. P. E. WARBURTON, Capt.,
Acting Depy. Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

Head Quarters, Chuulty Plain, 18th November 1851.

At a General Court Martial held at Cannanore, on Monday the 6th day of Oct. 1851, Doorgah Sing, regimental number 736, Havildar Ghulam Hyder, regimental number 401, Havildar Lallah Mean, regimental number 432, Naique Shaikh Dawood, regimental number 714, Private Venkennah, regimental number 784, Private Venkennah, regimental number 965, Private Condia, regimental number 1317, Private and Comarasawmy, regimental number 1450, Private, all in the D Company, and Bhuiram Sing, regimental number 175, Private, and Madranolagum, regimental number 1503, Private both in the E. Company, and all of the 39th regiment of Native Infantry, were arraigned on the following Charges viz:

First Charge.—For having at Kollatoor, in the District of Malabar on the 24th day of August 1851, when belonging to a detachment of the 39th Regiment Native Infantry, under the command of Ensign Sidney French Turner of the same Regiment, misbehaved themselves before a body of Moplah Fanatics in arms against whom they were led, by shamefully retreating in disorder and panic before them.

Second Charge.—For having at the same time and places when in the presence of a body of Moplah Fanatics in arms, against whom they were led as set forth in the First Charge, shamefully cast away their arms, the Prisoner Ghulam Hyder, regimental number 401, Havildar, casting away his accoutrements and ammunition also.

Finding.—The Court on the Evidence before it is of opinion that the Prisoners Doorgah Sing, regimental number 736, Havildar, Ghulam Hyder, regimental number 401, Havildar, Lallah Mean, regimental number 432, Naique, Shaikh Dawood regimental number 714 Private, Venketsawmy, regtl. number 784 Private, Venkennah, regimental number 965, Private Condiah, regimental number 1317, Private, and Comarasawmy, regimental number 1480, Private, all in the D. Company, and Bhuiram Sing, regimental number 1750, Private, and Madranolagum, regimental number 1503, Private, both in the E. Company, and all of the 39th Regiment of Native Infantry, are

Guilty of the First Charge.
Guilty of the Second Charge.

Sentence.—The Court sentences the said Doorgiah Sing, regimental number 736 Havildar, Goolam Hyder, regimental number 401, Havildar, and Lalla Mean, regimental number 432, Naique, all in the D. Company of the 39th regiment of Native Infantry to be reduced to the ranks, and further to suffer imprisonment for two years, and to be kept in solitary confinement for the first twenty-eight days in the third, sixth, and ninth months of each year: and Shaik Dawood, regimental number 714, Private, Venketsawmy, regimental number 784, Private, Venkennah, regimental number 965 Private Condiah, regimental number 1317, Private, and Comarasawmy, regimental number 1840, Private, all in the D. Company, and Bhuiram Sing, regimental number 1750, Private, and Madranolagum, regimental number 1503, Private, both in the E. Company, and all of the 39th Regiment of Native Infantry, to suffer imprisonment for two years, and to be kept in solitary confinement for twenty-eight days in the third six and ninth months of each year.

Cannanore, October the 22nd 1851.

Recommendation.—The Court having performed their duty in awarding a punishment adequate to the offences of which the Prisoners have been found guilty, most respectfully and unanimously recommend the Prisoners to the merciful consideration of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, as they have no doubt that the men became panic struck and thrown into disorder, when attacked by the Moplah Fanatics, as they were in such a position that they could neither use their bayonets, nor fire on the enemy while drawn up in Files. Had they, on the contrary, been formed in line facing towards the Moplahs, which the ground admitted of, when both Muskets and bayonets would have come into play, the Court are sure that they would then have behaved as gallantly as they did on the 27th of August last, and as some of them did in September 1849 against a similar band of Moplah Fanatics in arms.

Cannanore, October the 22nd, 1851.

The Finding is approved, but the Sentence not confirmed.

(Signed) R. ARMSTRONG, Lieut. Genl.
Commander in Chief

Head Quarters, Madras, 17th November 1851.

Remarks.—I entirely disagree with the Court as to the adequacy of the punishment awarded. In my opinion it is most incommensurate with the crimes of which the Prisoners have been convicted, and obviously inappropriate, as it retains in the Service men who have shown their utter unfitness for it.

These individuals were selected for trial, as, in addition to misbehaviour before an enemy, they were guilty of the shameful crime of casting away their arms, thus basely reducing themselves to helplessness, in the hope of securing their individual safety, by unincumbered flight.

I am surprised at the Court's sentence, but more so, at their recommendation in favor of the Prisoners. Their apology for them is based on error and inadmissible. The Detachment was formed to pass the a causeway in its front, but the men fled on the first intimation of the advance of the Moplahs, without giving an opportunity to their Officer to form the best front he could to oppose the attack. As for the affair on the 27th of August, it is very uncertain what amount of good conduct was displayed on that occasion. On that day six of the Prisoners at the least computation were confessedly without arms! And little appears known about the others that can be relied on.

In deciding not to demand from the Court a more severe sentence, I have given the Prisoners the benefit of every circumstance that can reasonably be urged in their favor, but they shall not disgrace the ranks of the Army. They have abandoned their arms in the face of a paltry number of half armed fanatics. I consider the act as a voluntary renunciation on their part of the character of Soldiers and I direct their immediate discharge.

(Signed) R. ARMSTRONG, Lieut. General.

At a General Court Martial held at Cannanore, on Monday the 6th day of October 1851, and continued by adjournment, Subadar Hoomer Cawn of the 39th Regiment of Native Infantry, was arraigned on the following Charge viz. :—

Charge.—For having at Kollatoor, in the District of Malabar, on the 24th day of August 1851, when employed with a Detachment of the 39th Regiment of Native Infantry, under the command of Ensign Sidney French Turner of the same Regiment against a band of armed Moplah Fanatics, on being spoken to by the said Ensign Sidney French Turner, immediately previous to going into action, regarding the mode of attack he had in view, used words tending to create alarm and despondency in the men of the Detachment in substance and effect as follows, namely, "we must not go there it is a difficult place, they must come here to the maidan. If we go now we will suffer loss, there is mud, and paddy and water, and the Sepoys may fall in. These people are not an enemy, they are thieves and robbers, and there is no honor in killing them. These people (meaning the Moplah Fanatics) also say, 'we will not come out to-day,' therefore it is better for us to wait till to-morrow."

Finding.—The Court on the evidence before it, is of opinion that the Prisoner Subadar Hoomer Cawn of the 39th Regt. of Native Infantry is

Not Guilty of the Charge.

November, the 5th 1851.

Confirmed.

(Sd.) R. ARMSTRONG Lieut. Genl., Commander-in-Chief.
Head Quarters, Madras, 17th Nov. 1851.

Remark.—Subadar Hoomer Cawn is an old Officer of forty-two years service, and of unexceptionable character. It was wrong in Ensign Turner to consult him in the hearing of his men, and I believe the Subadar had no intention to say anything to discourage them. I have therefore confirmed the opinion of the Court. I must however express my displeasure, that this respectable Officer should have condescended in his defence to cast imputations of the conduct of his superior Officer, and to avail himself of the evidence of unscrupulous witnesses to support them, for there is sufficient reason to believe that their testimony in some particulars is not worthy of credit.

(Sd.) R. ARMSTRONG, Lieut. Genl.

Subadar Hoomer Cawn is to be released from arrest and to return to his duty.

MARINE.

Indian Naval Orders

Bombay Castle, 4th December 1851.

No. 159 of 1851.—Captain H. B. Lynch, returned to his duty on the 25th ultimo, by the Steam-vessel "Zenobia," with the permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors.

Bombay Castle, 5th December 1851.

No. 160 of 1851.—The following temporary arrangements and appointments are confirmed :—

By Commodore S. Lushington, Commander in Chief of the Indian Navy.

Mr John Bundock, Acting Master, of the "Palinurus," to the Command of the Steam-vessel "Chenaub," from the 4th November 1851.

The undermentioned Engineers, proceeding to join the Indus Flotilla, to be accommodated with a passage on board the "Chenaub," at the Engineer's Mess, on the 13th November 1851 :—

Messrs H. Nelson, 2nd Class Engineer, of the "Acbar," and Thomas Langdon, 2nd Class Engineer, of the "Hastings."

Mr. John McDonald, 3rd Class Gunner, No. 3198, of the "Hastings," proceeding to Scinde to join the "Jhelum," to be accommodated with a passage on board the "Chenaub," at the Warrant Officers' table, on the 13th November 1851.

By Captain R. Ethersey, Indian Navy, Commanding the Indus Flotilla.

Mr. John Barnes, Acting Clerk, of the Indus Flotilla, proceeding on duty from Kurrachee to Kotree, to be accommodated with a passage on board the "Napier," at the Acting 2nd Masters's table, from 23rd to 27th October 1851.

By Lieutenant W. B. Selby, I. N., Commanding the Surveying Brig "Palinurus," at Cochin.

Assistant Surgeon Pringle, Staff Surgeon at Cochin, was requested to afford Medical aid to the Officers and Crew of the "Palinurus," during her stay at that Port, from 25th February to 17th March 1851.

Mr T. D. Hewett, Clerk in Charge, of the "Palinurus," to reside on shore for the benefit of his health, from 24th March to 11th April 1851.

Mr. Cavendish, Midshipman of the "Palinurus," to reside on shore for the benefit of his health, from the 27th May to 25th September 1851.

By Lieutenant W. B. Selby, I. N., Commanding the Hon'ble Company's Surveying Brig "Palinurus," at Cannanore.

Mr. Cavendish, Midshipman, of the "Palinurus," to reside on shore for the benefit of his health, from the 2nd October 1851.

Bombay Castle, 6th December 1851.

No. 161 of 1851.—Acting 1st Hospital Assistant Pais is relieved from duty in the Indian Navy, and is directed to return to the Garrison Hospital at the Presidency, as 2nd Hospital Assistant.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Colonel, Secretary to Government.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Bombay.

MARRIAGES.—At Mazagon, on the 24th Nov., at the Church of N. S. de Rozario, by the Revd. Gabriel de Olivera, Mr A. C. Pereira, to Miss Ritta Mariana, daughter of Mr D. A. D'Silva, of the Military Auditor General's Office. At the Cathedral, on the 4th Dec., by the Right Revd. John Harding, D. D., Lord Bishop of Bombay, Edmond Southey, Esq., Bombay Engineers, third son of H. H. Southey, Esq., M. D., F. R. S. L., D. C. L., Warley Street London, to Letitia, only daughter of John Donne, Esq., of Power Place, London.

BIRTHS.—At Sattara, on the 26th Nov., Mrs. Myatt, of a son. At Nagpore, on the 29th Nov., the wife of J. Macintire, Esq., Presidency Surgeon, of a son. At Bombay, on the 6th December, the wife of Captain H. J. Pelly, 8th Regt. N. I., of a daughter, still born. At Chathem, on the 9th of November, the wife of J. Clinton Lambton Carter, Esq., Capt., Commanding the Depot, Her Majesty's 53rd Regiment, of a son. At Nusseerabad, on the 30th of November, the lady of Lieutenant and Adjutant Edward Alfred Green, of a daughter. At Ahmedabad, on the 24th November, the wife of W. F. Gillanders, Esq., of a son. At Dharwar, on Wednesday the 3rd Dec., the wife of Mr. J. S. J. Mungavin, Public Works Department, of a son.

DEATH.—At Bombay, on the 9th Dec., Margaret, the beloved wife of Mr. John Barry, of the Customs Department, aged 30 years, after a protracted illness of nearly 12 months, which she bore with Christian fortitude, deeply regretted by a large circle of friends.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Bombay.

1851. ARRIVALS.

3rd Dec.—American Barque Mary Anne, G. Rouse, from Calcutta 1st November. *Passengers*—10 Natives.

4th " Ship Sasson Family, H. J. Dring, from China 11th, and Singapore 27th Oct.

5th " Steamer Bombay N. W. Haselwood, from Kurrachee 2nd December. *Passengers*—Miss Cancrou; Mrs. Sears and 2 Children; Captain H Lloyd, H. M. 83rd Regiment.

6th " Steamer Sir G. R. Clerk, J. Woolly, from Surat 5th December. *Passengers*—50 Natives.

7th " Steamer Phlox, F. M. Ellis, from Surat 6th Dec. *Passengers*—Lieut. E. D. Eales, 29th Regt. N. I., and 45 Natives.

" " Ship Araminta, John Hogg, from Liverpool 20th June.

9th " Steamer Lowjee Family, Doolbah, Syrang, from Surat 8th Dec. *Passengers*—Mrs. Johnson and Child; Doctor Johnson; and 20 Natives.

" " H. C. Steamer Feroze, Com. Remnie, from Suez 23rd Nov. *Passengers*—W. Simson, Esq. with one European and one Native female servant; Mrs Franks and European servant; Mrs. G. Wilkins; Mrs. Larken; Mrs. Marshall; Mrs. Russell, and two Native servants; Mrs. Brown; Miss Swanson; W. Simson, Esq.; G. Wilkins, Esq., Ben. C. S.; Lieut. Col. Hartley, H. M.'s 8th Foot; Lieut. Col. Havelock, C. B., H. M.'s 53rd Foot; Lieut. Col. Franks, H. M. 10th; Captain Marshall, 18th Regt. M. N. I.; Lieut. Ward, 8th Regt. Bengal Cavalry; Lieut. Webster, 15th Regt. Bombay N. I.; Mr. Russell; and Mr Brown.—*2nd Class.*—Mr. Gibb, Engineer I. N.; Turman Adeerjee and Native servant; Sahib Hoossein and Native servant; Raschid Saib and Native servant.—*Government.*—1 Staff Serjeant, 2 Rank and File, 2 Women, and 2 Children, 78th Highlanders.—Aden Police; 1 Native Peon, Wife and Child.

DEPARTURES.

3rd Dec.—Ship John Wood, M. Archer, to Whampoa in China.

" " Steam Vessel Acbar, Lieut. W. Balfour, to Aden and Suez. *Passengers*.—Mrs. A. N. Shaw, Child, and European Servant; Mrs. Richards, Child, and European Servant; Miss Bremner, and Native Servant; Dr. Bremner; Mrs. J. M. Shortt, and Miss Reynolds, with a Female Servant; R. Burn, Esq.; Mrs. Lawrence, two Children and European servant; Captain Rathborne; Mrs. Lynch; A. Christie, Esq.; A. N. Shaw, Esq.; Captain P. T. French; W. Taylor, Esq., and Servant; Major E. P. Lynch; Mrs. Crutteden, to Aden. *Second Class*: Mrs. Oswald, and Child; and Mrs. Carter and Child, to Aden.

" " Steamer Sir J. Jejeebhoy, J. Clark, to Surat. *Passengers*—Mrs. and Lieut. Fanning; and 101 Natives.

4th " Steamer Lowjee Family, Doolbs, to Surat. *Passengers*—Several Natives.

" " Steamer Sir J. R. Carnac, G. M. Beyts, to Surat. *Passengers*—Dr. Ogilvie, and Several Natives.

" " Ship Eliza Morrison, J. McCullock, to Canton in China.

" " Steamer Medusa, Lieut. S. B. King, to Mangalore. *Passengers*—Some Sappers of Madras.

6th " Ship Duke of Northumberland, Henry Hudson, to China.

" " Ship Barrackpore, E. Underwood, to China. *Passengers*—Captain and Mrs. Lavie, and 2 Children; Lieut. Blowers and 2 servants.

" " Ship Monsoon, W. Wyse, to China.

7th " Ship John Moore, E. Sleigh, to Liverpool.

" " Steamer Dwarka, F. Banks, to Colombo. *Passengers*—Mrs. Ramsay; Mrs. Harrison; Mr. Harrison, G. Thomson, Esq. M. C. S.; and 2 Natives.

6th " Steamer Berenice, Lieut. A. Nisbet, to Kurrachee. *Passengers*—Troops.

9th " Ship Amoy, F. Cunningham, to China.

" " Steamer Bombay, N. W. Haselwood, to Kurrachee. *Passengers*—Several Natives.

" " Steamer G. R. Clerk, J. Wooley, to Surat. *Passengers*—Several Natives.

" " Steamer Phlox, F. M. Ellis, to Surat. *Passengers*—McDougal; Mr. and Mrs. Leddle; Lieut. Youghusband 101 Natives.

Military Arrivals and Departures.

Bombay.

1851. ARRIVALS.

3rd Dec.—Surgeon A. Gibson, Civil Employment, on duty, from Conc

" " Captain Keith Young, Staff.

4th " Captain R. M. Westropp, Poona Horse, in Command Detachment Poona Irregular Horse, from Seroor

" " Surgn. N. Ross, H. M.'s 10th Hussars, on leave, from Poona

" " Ensign G. E. Stanley Bell, attached to the 1st Fusiliers, leave, from Poona.

5th " Ensign G. G. Cumming, 17th Regiment N. I., on duty, to Baroda.

" " Captain Robertson, 25th Regt. N. I., on leave from Neemuc

7th " Lieut. E. Weaver, 86th Royal Regt., on leave, from Poona.

8th " Ensign A. J. St. John Mildmay, Civil Employ in Nimar, on d from Poona.

" " Lieut. G. D. Eales, 29th Regt. N. I., on leave, from Surat.

" " Captain Boye, Staff, on duty, from Poona.

" " Capt. R. Richards 3rd Regt. N. I., on duty, from Poona.

9th " Lieutenant J. Mabbott, Commissariat, on sick certificate, fr Malligaum.

" " Lieut. G. Ward, 8th Bengal L. C. on leave, from England.

" " Capt. Marshall, 18th Madras Infantry, on leave from England.

" " Lieut. Bullock Webster, on leave, from England.

10th " Captain Leeson, Guzerat Irregular Horse, on duty, fr Ahmedabad.

" " Captain S. C. Baldwin, Superintendent of Bazaars, on leav from Dapoulee.

DEPARTURES.

3rd Dec.—Captain Rathborne, 24th Regt. N. I., on sick leave, to Egypt.

" " Ensign George Jervis, 14th Regt. N. I., on leave, to Poona.

" " Captain P. T. French, 23d Regt. N. I., on leave, to Europe

4th " Assistant Surgeon G. Ogilvie, 13th Regiment N. I., on dut to Baroda.

5th " Ensign C. T. Heathcote, 12th Regt. N. I., on duty, to Ahmedabad.

" " Lieutenant Howison, 12th Regt. N. I., on duty, to Ahmedabad

" " Assistant Surgeon G. M. Ogilvie, 13th Regt. N. I., on duty, t Baroda.

" " Captian Pope, Commissariat Department, to join, to Poona.

6th " Captain H. Lavie, 13th Regt. N. I., on leave, to Sea.

" " Lieut. W. H. Blowers, 27th Regt. N. I., on Medical certificate to Australia.

" " Lieut. J. W. Cottell, 26th Regt. N. I, to join, to Ahmednuggur.

" " Ensign Scott, 28th Regt. N. I., to join, to Hydrabad.

8th " Assistant Surgeon J. C. Jordan, 4th Madras Light Cavalry, to join.

" " Lieut. McKechine, 5th Regt. N. I., to join, to Scinde.

" " Major D. Davidson, Commissary General, on leave to Mahableshwur.

9th " Surg. Gibson, Civil Employ, on duty, to Concan.

" " Surgn. Hamilton, Marine Battn., on leave, to Dharwar.

" " Assist. Surgn. W. Wood, 1st Battn. Arty., to join, to Ahmednuggur.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY, 11TH DECEMBER 1851.

Exchange. [Rupee.

London (Mercantile) 6 months' sight	2s. 1 7/8d.	at 2s. 2 1/4d. per
Ditto Bank Rates	2s. 1 7/8d.	
Ditto 3 months' sight	2s. 1 1/4d.	
Ditto 2 ditto	Nominal.	
Ditto 1 ditto		
Calcutta at 60 days'	100 1/2	at 101.
Ditto 30 ditto	101 1/2	
Ditto Sight	102	
Madras 30 days'	99 1/2	
Ditto Sight	100	
China 60 days'	213 per 100 dlrs.	

Bank, &c. Shares.

Bombay Bank	Rs. 1,000	6 1/2 ℙ ct.	19 1/2 per cent pm.	
Oriental Bank	" 250	7 do.	11 do.	pm.
Commercial Bank	" 500	7 do.	5 do.	discount.
Agra Bank	" 500	8 do.	2 do.	pm.
Apollo Press Co.	" 12,500	1,500 p. shr.	Rs. 16,000	
Colaba ditto	" 7,000	1,500 p. shr.	Rs. 17,400	
Colaba Land Co.	" 10,000	434 p. shr.	Rs. 6,500	each.
Bombay S. N. Co.	" 400	6 p. ct.	Rs. 62 p. ct.	disct.
Gt. I. P. Railway Co.	" Rs. 38 2 11	5 p. ct.	Rs. 37.	

Government Securities.

5 ℙ Ct. Transfer Loan	Rs. 113 at 113 1/2	ℙ 100	Siccas.
Loan 1825-26	" 106	do.	
Loan 1829-30	" 106	do.	
Loan 1841-42	" 104		
Loan 1832-33	" 94 1/2 at 94		
Loan 1835-36 / 1842-43	" 90		

Rates of Freight.

To London per ton...£2 15s. at £2 17s. 0d.
To Liverpool.....£2 at £2 5s.
To Clyde..... No quotations.
To China..... Rs. 17 1/2 per candy.
To Calcutta, Salt.... Rs. 275 per Rass.

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF MUMBAI

Prices of Bullion, &c.

ns each	Rs.	10 1 as.
England Notes	„	10 1 as.
Dollars	„	219½ per 100
Crowns	„	211½ per 100
lver	„	104 per 100 tolas.
af (range of quality)	„	15⅞ per Tola.
gots, according to touch	„	15⅜ per tola for 97 touch

Oriental Bank.

TES OF INTEREST, EXCHANGE, AND COMMISSION.

INTEREST ALLOWED

rrent Accounts payable on demand	2½	per cent. per annum.
posits, payable at 1 month's notice	3	„ „
„ „ at 3 months' „	4	„ „

INTEREST AND DISCOUNT CHARGED

ernment Bills	4	per ct. per annm.
mercial Bills	7	„ „
ns on Government Notes	6	„ „
Goods, &c.	8½	„ „

(Not exceeding 3 months)

Rebate allowed at Government Bill rate only.

EXCHANGE

don at 6 months' sight	2s.	1d. per Rupee.
„ at 3 months' sight	2s.	0⅝d. „
„ at 2 months' sight	2s.	0¾d. „
„ at 1 month's sight	2s.	0⅞d. „
„ at 1 day's sight	2s.	0½d. „
tland at 1 day's sight		
and at 1 day's sight	2s.	0d. „
r Notes payable throughout pe		

.—The Bank does not draw at six months' sight for sums 250; nor for sums under £20, except at one day's sight. No. are issued for less than £5; but small sums are remitted by

he convenience of Parties not resident in Bombay, the Bank kes to remit to Europe, by its own Drafts on the UNION OF LONDON, at the Current Exchange, and without any for commission, on remittances for the equivalent being paid. ies are requested to address "The Manager of the Oriental Bombay;" and to make all Orders or Hoondees payable to his order;—they are also requested to state as distinctly as the name and address of the party to whom the remittance made, and the Sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION

d on the purchase and sale of Government s, Shares in Public Companies, or other rities	½	per cent.

JOHN RIACH,
Actg. Manager, Bombay Office.

bay, 11th December, 1851.

Fort William, Home Department, Legislative,
The 21st Nov. 1851.

following Act is passed by the Hon'ble the President of uncil of India in Council, on the 21st of November 1851 he assent of the Most Noble the Governor General of India, has been read and recorded.

ered, that the Act be promulgated for general information

ACT No XV. OF 1851.

An Act for the better suppression of Frauds in respect of Cotton in Bombay.

the better suppression of fraudulent practices in the Cotton in Bombay. It is enacted as follows:—

Any person who, in the Islands of Bombay or Colaba, shall lently mix Cotton of a good and bad description or quality bale, usually termed false packing, shall be deemed guilty nisdemeanour.

Any person who, in the Islands of Bombay or Colaba, fraudulently deteriorate Cotton by exposing it by night to dews, or by putting with it uncleaned Cotton, commonly Kuppas, or by means of dirt, stones, earth, water, or any substance, or liquid, or who shall in any other way fraudu- deteriorate it with the view of making it heavier, and g it in that state, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour.

Any person who, in the Islands of Bombay or Colaba, fraudulently sell, or offer for sale under false sample, or wise, any Cotton mixed, or adulterated, as in the first and l Sections of this Act mentioned, shall be deemed guilty misdemeanour.

Any person who, in the Islands of Bombay or Colaba, knowingly and wilfully have in his possession any such mixed dulterated Cotton as aforesaid, with a view to any fraudulent or disposition thereof, shall be deemed guilty of a misde- our.

Any person committing a misdemeanour against this hall be tried summarily for the same before the Court of Pet- ssions at Bombay; and on conviction shall be liable to a fine ceeding Rupees One Thousand, or imprisonment, with or hard labour, not exceeding twelve months, and at the discretion of such Court to both fine and imprisonment: Provided always, that it shall be lawful for the Chairman of the said Court to commit, or hold to bail, any person charged with any misdemeanour under this Act, to take his trial in the Supreme Court.

VI. All Cotton in the Islands of Bombay or Colaba, which shall be fraudulently mixed, as mentioned in the first Section of this Act, or which shall be fraudulently deteriorated as mentioned in the second Section of this Act, shall be liable to confiscation.

VII. The said Court of Petty Sessions, upon credible information on oath of any Cotton liable to confiscation under this Act being in Bombay or Colaba, may order the seizure thereof, and the Chairman of such Court may issue a warrant for searching for and seizing the same, and upon the same being proved to the satisfaction of the said Court, to be liable to confiscation, may order the confiscation thereof, whereupon the same shall be confiscated. And the said Court of Petty Sessions shall cause an intimation of every such confiscation to be forthwith given to the Collector of Customs at Bombay, who shall forthwith cause a valuation of the confiscated Cotton to be made, and furnish the same to the said Court of Petty Sessions, who shall thereupon make over the confiscated Cotton, with the valuation thereof, to the Bombay Government; and the said Government shall keep the said confiscated cotton, and shall from time to time export the same to Europe, to be there disposed of as adulterated or deteriorated Cotton.

VIII. All fines, levied and recovered under this Act, shall be paid into the General Treasury at Bombay.

IX. The said Court of Petty Sessions as to any fine paid to such Court, or Cotton confiscated by its order under this Act, and the Supreme Court as to any fine on conviction in such Court, respectively, may award the whole or any part of the fines recovered, and any portion of the valuation by the said Collector of Customs of confiscated Cotton, not exceeding two thirds of the amount of such valuation, to be paid to the informer or informers whose information shall have led to the conviction of the offender, or confiscation of the Cotton respectively, and may grant such informer or informers an order on the General Treasury at Bombay for the amount so awarded.

X. Nothing in this Act shall affect the Civil rights of any parties defrauded by any offender against this Act, but they may sue for the same as if this Act had not been passed.

FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Observatory Report.

ABSTRACT of Meteorological Observations made at the Magnetic Observatory, from the 1st to the 7th December (inclusive) 1851.

Bombay Civil Time.	Standard Barometer Corrected.		Thermometer in the Air.		Wet-Bulb Thermometer.		Electrometer Volts, No. 1.
DATE.	10·0 a. m.	4·0 p. m.	6 a.m.	1 p.m.	6 a.m.	1 p.m.	Max.
Dec.							
1		29·862					0
2	29·961	·872	68·0	81·5	65·0	70·0	0
3	30·002	·905	68·0	81·6	55·0	67 6	0
4	·003	·891	67·2	81·0	58·0	70·0	0
5	29·964	·867	69 0	82·5	63·0	72·3	0
6	·993		70·0	83·3	67·0	75·0	0
7		·933					0

STATE OF THE WEATHER.

Dec. 1st.—Clear.
„ 2nd.—Cirri scattered.
„ 3rd.— „ „
„ 4th.—Clear.
„ 5th.—Dense clouds.
„ 6th.—A few dense fleecy clouds scattered.
„ 7th.—Clear.

Magnetic Observatory, Colaba,
8th December, 1851.

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